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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.

Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian
POWER
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Establishment

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PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

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Surveyor—Kader Perry.
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SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

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He invites a call from every one.

With the Tide.

Wave by wave o'er the sandy bar,
Up to the coasts lights, glimmering wan,
Out of the darkness, deep and far,
Slowly the tide came creeping on.
Through the clamor of billowy strife
Another voice went wailing thin:
The first faint cry of a new-born life
Broke on the night—and the tide was in.

Wave by wave o'er the sandy bar,
Back again from the sleeping town,
Back to the darkness, deep and far,
Slowly the tide went dropping down.
Silence lay on the chamber of death;
Silence lay on the land about;
The last low flutter of weary breath
Fell on the night—and the tide was out.

A CONVICT'S STORY.

TOLD BY HIMSELF.

A letter, written by a man who was recently a convict in a State prison, to a converted companion who is still at the prison, was read at a meeting held in the Presbyterian church in Poughkeepsie, and produced a profound impression. The copy is exactly like the original except names. It tells its own story so frankly and sincerely that none can fail to be touched by it, and it furnishes a grand incentive to perseverance on the part of those who labor for the worst classes:

Friend Tom, if i may still call you so, i know you are surprized to get a letter from me, but i hope you wont be mad at my writing to you. I want to tell you my thanks for the way you talked to me when i was in prison, it has led me to be a better man. I guess you thought i did not cair for what you said, & and at the first go off i didn't, but i noed you was a man who had don big work with good men, & want no Sucker, nor want gasing, & all the boys knod it.

I used to think at nite what you said, & for it i nocked off swearing 5 months before my time was up, for i saw it want no good nohow—the day my time was up you told me if i would shake the cross (quit stealing) & live on the square for three months it would be the best job i ever done in my life. The state agent gave me a ticket to here, & on the car i thought more of what you last said to me, but didn't make up my mind. When we got to Y— on the cars from there to here i pulled off an old woman's leather (robbed her of her pocketbook) i hadn't no more than got it off when i wished i hadn't done it; for a while before i made up my mi d to be a square bloke for 3 months on your word, but forgot it when i saw the leather was a gif (easy to get), but i kept close to her & when she got of the cars at a way place, i said, mam, have you lost anything; and she tumbled her leather was off (found her purse was gone), is this it, says i, giving it to her. Well, says she, if you aren't honest, but i hadent got cheek enough to stand that sort of talk, so i left her in a hurry.

When i got here i had $1 and 25 cents left, & i didnt get no work for 3 days as i aint strong enough for a roust-about (deck hand) on a steambote. The afternoon of the 3d day i spent my last 10 cents for two moons (large round sea biscuit) and cheese & was thinking i would have to go on the dip again (picking pockets), when i thought of what you once said, about a fellors calling on the Lord when he was in hard luck, & i thought i would try it once anyhow, but when i tryed it, i got stuck on the start, and all i could get off was, Lord give a poor fellow a chance to square it for 3 months, for Christs Sake, Amen, & i kept thinking of it over and over as i went along. About an hour after that i was in 4th St., & this is what happened, and is the cause of my being where i am now, & about which i will tell you before i get done writing. As i was walking along i herd a big noise & saw a horse running away with a carriage with 2 children in it, i grabbed up a peace of box cover from the sidewalk and ran in the middle of the street, and when the horse came up i smashed him over the head as hard as i could drive, the bord split to peaces & the horse checked up a little & i grabbed the reins and pulled his head down until he stopped. The gentleman what owned him came running up and as soon as he saw the children were all rite, he shook hands with me and gave me a $50 greenback, and my asking the Lord to help me came into my head and i was thunderstruck i couldnt drop the reins nor say nothing, he saw something was up, & coming back to me said, my boy are you hurt? & the thought come into my head just then to ask him for work, and i asked him to take back the bill & give me a job, says he jump in here and lets talk about it, but keep the mone. He asked me if i could take care of horses & i said yes, for i used to hang round livery stables, and often would help clean and drive horses, he told me he wanted a man for that work and would give me $16 a month & bord me. You bet i took that chance at once, that nite in my little room over the stable i sat a long time thinking over my life & of what had just hapened, and i just got down on my nees and thanked the Lord for the job, & to help me to square it, and to bless you for putting me up to it, & the next morning i done it again & got me some new togs (clothes) & a bible, for i made up my mind, after what the Lord had done for me i would read a little every nite and morning, & ask him to keep an eye on me.

When i had been there about a week, Mr. Z—— (that's his name) came in my room one nite, and saw me reading the Bible. He asked me if i was a Christain, and i told him no—he asked me how it was i read the Bible instead of papers and books. Well, Tom i thought i had better give him a square deal on the start, so i told him all about my being in prison & about you, & how i had almost done give up looking for work, & how the Lord got me the job, when i asked him, & the only way i had to pay him back was to read the Bible & square it, & i asked him to give me a chance for three months. He talked to me like a father for a long time & told me i could stay, and then I felt better than ever I had done in my life, for I had given Mr. Z—— a fair start with me & now i dident fear no one giving me a black cap (exposing his past life) & running me off the job.

The next morning he called me into the library & gave me another square talk & advised me to study some every day & he would help me one or two hours every nite, & he gave me an arithmetic, a spelling book, a geography, and a writing book, & he hers me every nite. He lets me come into the house to prarers every morning & got me put in a Bible class in the Sunday School, which i like very much, for it helps me to understand my Bible better.

Now, Tom, the 3 months on the square are up 2 months ago, and as you said, it is the best job i ever did in my life, & i commenced another of the same sort right away, only it is God helping me to last a lifetime, Tom. I wrote this letter to tell you i do think God has forgiven my sins, & herd your prayers, for you told me you should pray for me, i no i love to read his word & tell him all my troubles, & he helps me i know for i have plenty chances to steal, but i don't feel to as i once did, & now i take more pleasure in going to church than to a theater, & that wosn't so once.

Our minister & others often talk with me & a month ago they wanted me to join the church, but i said not now, i may be mistaken in my feelings, I will wait awhile. But now i feel that God has called me, & on the first Sunday in July i will join the church, dear friend, i wish i could write to you as i feel but i can't do it yet.

You know i learned to read and rite while in prison, & i aint got well enough along to write as i would talk; i no i aint spelled all the words rite in this, and lots of other mistakes but you will excuse it i no, for you no i was brought up in a poorhouse, until i run away, & that i never new who my father and mother was, and i don't know my rite name, & i hope you wont be mad at me, but i have as much rite to one name as another and i have taken your name, for you wont use it when you get out, i no, and you are the man i think most of in the world; so i hope you wont be mad—i am doing well, i put $10 a month in the bank with $25 of the $50, if you ever want any or all of it, let me know, and it is yours, i wish you would let me send you some now. I send you with this a receipt for a year of Littel's Living Age, i didn't know what you would like & i told Mr. Z——, and he said he thought you would like it. i wish i was nere you, so i could send you chuck (refreshments) on holidays, it would spoil this weather from here, but i will send you a box next thanksgiving any way. Next week Mr. Z—— takes me into his store as lite porter, & will advance me as soon as i know a little more; he keeps a big granary store, wholesale.

I forgot to tell you of my Mission Sunday-school class, the school is in the Sunday afternoon, I went out 2 Sunday afternoons & picked up seven kids) little boys) & got them to come in. Two of them knew as much as i did & i had them put in a class where they could learn something. i don't know much myself, but as these kids can't read i get on nicely with them, i make sure of them by going after them every Sunday an hour before school time. I also got 4 girls to come.

Tell Mack & Harry about me, if they will come out here, when their time is up, i will get them jobs at once.

I hope you will excuse this long letter & all mistakes. i wish that i could see you for i can't write as i would talk. i hope the warm weather is curing your lungs. i was afraid when you was bleeding that you would die. Give my respect to all the boys, and tell them how i am doing, i am doing well, & every one here treats me as kind as they can. Mr. Z—— is going to write to you some time, i hope some day you will write to me.

This letter is from your very true friend, who you no as ——

In a Kentucky Prison.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, speaking of the cruelties practiced in the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., gives the following account of the atrocious manner in which women are treated there:

The female prisoners, of whom there are about forty, are employed at hemp spinning; they are all dressed in men's clothes of the regular prison stripe, and do as much and as severe work as the men, although in far better quarters and less repulsive circumstances. They work in a long brick building, which is well ventilated, in consequence of which they suffer comparatively little from the dust of the hacking houses. Their wearing of male attire is made necessary by the nature of their employment. They are hitched to a long rope, which turns the spindle, and as they walk backward, tugging at the rope, the hemp is unwound from a big swath of the material around their waists, and nimbly converted into hemp rope for bagging. It is hard work, but might be vastly worse. A woman's task is to spin fifty pounds of this hemp rope a day, and when she has done that she is through for the day, and may have the freedom of the prison yard. The superintendent of the department informed me that an expert and faithful worker could finish her task between seven o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon; but it was after three o'clock when my visit was made, and they were all hard at work yet. In making a general survey of the place I noticed a curious looking instrument hanging up against the wall. It consisted of a handle of some hard wood, about ten inches long, and a leather strap an inch and three-quarters wide and some eighteen inches long. It was evidently a whip, and supposing it to have been misplaced I asked the overseer about it.

"No," he replied, "we have to keep that here to whip the women when they are in their tantrums."

"You don't mean seriously to tell me that the State of Kentucky tolerates the whipping of women, even in this horrible place?" I inquired.

"Such is the rule of the prison," he calmly replied, "and it has to be done."

"And who does it?" was my next inquiry, as I looked curiously about the place for some monster with a bull-dog head and a mask to hide his brutal features.

"I do," was the blandly conveyed information.

Poor Sailor Jack.

An exchange says: Another mutinous scene on an American ship is reported from England. The riot in this case seems to have arisen from shipping a drunken crew. The master of the Caravan was wrong in attempting to put to sea with his men in such a beastly condition as the dispatch describes.

The writer has only a limited idea of sailors and their ways. It is the practice with ships generally to sail with the greater part of their crews dead drunk. The men are brought on board just as the ship is ready to be towed outside, and are in such a condition that they go at once into their bunks. While the ship is being towed out, the mates, steward and boys make sail as far as they can, and time and again large ships with valuable cargoes have gone to sea with every sailor on board drunk. As soon as the ship is outside the mates, thinking the men have had time enough for their spree commence to sober them. This is generally done with a belaying pin and sometimes with the fist. The fist of a big ship's mate is about as hard as iron, and the poor drunken wretches are pounded into sobriety, and get to their duty as best they can. Out of a drunken crew probably not one of them knows the name of the ship, and whether she is bound for Liverpool, Australia, California or China. Poor Jack leads a hard life of it.

How to Check Diphtheria.

Diphtheria, that so much dreaded disease, may usually be checked if taken in season, but if neglected beyond a certain time, it often baffles the highest skill. The first symptoms of the disease—sore throat, fever, and general prostration—are too often regarded as the result of a common cold. The throat should always be examined as soon as soreness is felt. The distinctive feature of diphtheria is the forming of a false membrane in the throat, which usuallly first shows itself in grayish patches. A competent physician should be immediately summoned if there are indications of the disease, and until he arrives gargles of chlorate of potash may be used or pounded ice administered. The chief cause of diphtheria is neglect of sanitary precautions, and especially the inhalation of foul air.

Why they are "Lucky."

When a vessel of the Cunard line is ready to sail, but before the passengers are received on board, a complete inspection is made by her commanding officer, and the marine superintendent. The crew are drawn up for inspection in two lines, on the starboard and port sides of the deck, each man wearing the badge of his boat, and ready to answer to his name. The muster-roll having been called, orders are given to prepare for boat service; and the men break up into the necessary number of crews, each at his own station. When this is done the order "boats out" is given. When the boats are down, and proof has been given that everything connected with them is ready for service, the order to haul them in is given, and in a few more minutes they are restored to their customary resting places. The same organization of crews is applied to fire duty; and as soon as the boat inspection is completed a fire-drill takes its place. In this some men have charge of buckets, with ropes attached to them, so that they can be filled over the side and hauled in. Others have to fetch and join the hose, to connect it with pumps worked by the engines, or to take charge of the jets. Others are prepared with blankets to be wetted and thrown over the flames, but the essential matter is that every man has his place and his duty, and every man is acquainted with them both. The same division into crews, as for the boats, is also used for manning the pumps, and as soon as the fire-drill is over, the pumps receive the next attention. Each crew is expected to be in its place, each pump is tested and examined, and it is shown that there is no water in the bilge. This done, the crews are dismissed, but the inspecting party proceeds to make a complete tour of the vessel. The storerooms are visited, and the steward is cautioned with regard to his duties in respect of them, and is especially told that no other light than [illegible] ever be taken to them. Every water-tight door is shut and tested to see that it moves freely on its hinges, and that none of its lever fastenings are rusted or out of order. The supply of rockets and other signals is examined, the steering and signaling apparatus tried; and only after everything has been found to be in order is the word given for the ship to embark her passengers and to proceed upon her course. In addition to all this care, every officer is responsible for the condition of things in his own department, and the captain for all, so that the smallest imperfection would be reported as soon as it was discovered, and rectified as soon as rectification was possible. The Cunard company does insure, but yet takes its own risks to a certain extent, and no known risks are ever incurred. If the smallest defect is discovered in any part of a ship, no question is raised whether it will bear one voyage or two voyages more, but the order "out with it" is given at once.

The Plan to Capture Arnold.

It was at No. 1 Broadway, New York, that Clinton and Andre hatched the plot which resulted in Arnold's treason and the ignominious death of the adjutant-general of the British army. Subsequently Arnold made his headquarters at the house adjoining, and it became the seat of one of the most daring and heroic acts of the war. After the traitor had fled to New York, the patriot officers laid a plan to kidnap him and carry him off bodily to their camp. The execution of the plot was intrusted to John Champe of Virginia, sergeant-major of Colonel Henry Lee's cavalry legion. Champe deserted to the British, and was at once sent, as he had hoped, to assist Arnold in recruiting a corps of royalists and deserters. Watching the habits of the traitor, the Continental soldier soon laid his plan and communicated it to Lee. In the rear of Arnold's quarters an ample garden stretched out to the river and as far up as No. 9 Broadway, where it communicated with a dark alley leading to the water's edge. This garden was shaded by huge trees, several of which were a hundred feet in height, and one, a madeira nut, which long survived, had lateral branches nearly as many feet in length. Under the shade of these trees it was Arnold's habit to walk late every night—thinking bitterly, no doubt, of the dear price at which he had won a British commission and a hireling's gold. Champe, with two accomplices, had arranged to seize the traitor on a certain night, gag and bind him, and carry him in a boat, ready at hand, to the American camp. It is said that the devil always helps his own. Whether Arnold received aid from this quarter or not, it is certain that on the day fixed for the consummation of the plot, he changed his quarters, and the labor of the patriots was lost. Champe subsequently made his escape and died peacefully at home, long after the independence of the struggling colonies was secured. How Benedict Arnold sank into oblivion, history has recorded.—*Scribner's for February.*

Man and Monkey.

The London *Echo* says: The wonderful resemblance of some of the larger apes to human creatures is especially remarkable when they are suffering from illness, or from what, so great is their intelligence, we must acknowledge to be sorrow. An ape of no common merit having lately died in the zoological gardens at Dresden, an account has been published of its last moments, which give some idea of the almost human dignity and pathos of its behavior on the occasion. A few weeks of the destroying malady, says a sorrowing friend, had been sufficient to change this being, so full of life, strength, courage—this magnificent prototype of all quadrumana—into a spectacle of misery. The most complete apathy had taken the place of exuberant freshness and vivacity. Mafuka, as this interesting creature was called, appeared to suffer under a dim consciousness that she could expect no relief, but only the alleviation of her pains, from those about her. This state of things lasted till within a few hours of her death. Then, as the director of the gardens leaned over his favorite, the ape drew him toward her, placed her arm around the neck of her kind friend, and looked at him for some time with clear and tranquil eyes; she then kissed him three times, with short intervals between each salute, motioned to be laid upon her couch, gave her hand to him—as though bidding farewell to a companion of many happy years—and slept never to wake again. Thus died the quasi-human Mafuka, fortified not indeed by the rites of the church, "but by those common to the wider brotherhood of trusting and affectionate hearts."

Came Back.

Newport is excited over a curious matrimonial complication. Some forty years ago a three-day-old bride suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Some time after she returned, announced that she had obtained a divorce, and again vanished. Nearly half a century goes by, and the husband has now a family and is rich. The other day, after forty years of silence, she put in an appearance and asked for her husband, claiming that her story about a divorce was a falsehood. The matter will probably come before the courts.

Some Fashion Notes.

One of the novelties at the present time for evening dresses is the princesse robe, which, as has before been explained, has its bodice and skirt in one. This model is always made of two materials—usually faille for the front and brocade for the back. The creamy white toilettes, so fashionable for evening, are also composed of two or more fabrics; a favorite association is faille draped with Chambery gauze.

Trains to evening dresses, which sweep the ground like an open fan, are no longer kept in place by muslin petticoats as of old, but the troublesome trained underskirts are abolished to make way for a more convenient and satisfactory arrangement. This is simply a fan-shaped piece of crinoline, three-fourths of a yard deep, which is plaited in the back of the skirt about half way down the breadths and reaching to within a few inches of the edge or hem of the train. The bottom of the crinoline is finished by a muslin frill or plaitings, which when exposed simulates a train petticoat. An elastic is usually added to assist in keeping the fullness of the skirt in place, and is fastened on quite low down.

M. Worth is making a new dress called La Robe Bebe, which simulates in front a large, square apron with a bib. One seen was a plain dress of alternate stripes of brown velvet and pink satin, over which was an apron and bib of pink China crape, edged with Flemish binche. The top of the bodice and the sleeves were composed of the striped material, and the skirt was edged with striped plaitings; the two pockets were surrounded with binche, and further decorated by long loops and ends of ribbon.

A ball toilette, in blue tulle, puffed over white faille, had the puffings on the front of the skirt mounted diagonally and cut, with trails of pink roses; puffings were also up the sides, while on the train were narrow flounces in double [illegible] The cuirasse body of white faille was striped in front with three tulle ruchings finished top and bottom with small faille bows; attached to the left shoulder was a trail of roses which ornamented the front of the bodice and disappeared undes the left arm. A cluster of roses was designed to be placed on the left side of the coiffure.

A new arrangement of floral trimmings is seen on some of the evening dresses, where, in place of wreaths and sprays, are small bouquets on soft stems, not seeming to be fastened by anything, but having the appearance of remaining where an idle hand has dropped them.

Among new trimmings are gauze lace (a new Spanish blonde), satin broidered lace, appliques of roses and other flowers in relief, the veinings of the leaves traced with chenille, and very deep crimped fringe.

A New York Restaurant.

Says a correspondent of the Rochester *Chronicle*: Delmonico's, in New York city, has made sometimes $100,000 a year clear profit, and can afford to pay a rent of $12,000 a year. But how many of our first-class young men, the *jeunesse dore*, must be annually ruined in order to yield the enormous profit! How many casks of brandy and baskets of champagne must be guzzled, and how many sons carried dead drunk home to sorrowing fathers and mothers! It was at Delmonico's that Stokes took his last glass of brandy before going down to the Grand Hotel for the purpose of shooting Fisk. He needed an extra drink in order to give him nerve, and perhaps had not that last bumper been taken he would not have done the crime. It seems strangely harmonious in the entire scheme of retribution wrought out so effectually in Fisk's death that his murder should be referable to the bar where he so often reveled. At Delmonico's he was considered a rare fellow, and indeed none could rival him in the lavish flow of cash. Here he began Stokes' ruin, and from this place the latter proceeded to the work of vengeance. The recent death of Stokes' father recalls scenes in the Tombs, where I met him as he went to see his son. He was a frequent visitor to that miserable son, whom he saved from the gallows, and for whose release from State prison he so anxiously labored until cut off by death. The Stokes murder was but one of the abominations connected with Delmonico's.

How a Danbury Boy Works.

In emptying a tub of washing water for his mother there is not one boy in a hundred who will descend to the feeble artifice of a pail and dipper. Neither the protest of his mother nor the weight of the water intimidate a boy. It is a higher and a nobler thing to strain than to save the gizzard. He takes the tub by the handles, and hugging it close to his body, waddles forward. He has to move with the greatest care to keep the water, which attains a swashing motion, from overflowing on to his clothes. The swashing increases with every movement until a little splashes on to him. Then he sets the tub down and picks it up again and carries it at the full length of his arms, straddling his legs around it in order that he may advance, and going forward an inch at a time, while the cords swell up in his arms and neck, his face turns purple and his spine fairly cracks. It is painful progress—every step is a strain and a pain, but there is nothing ignoble about it. Even if he should lose his balance in descending the stoop, which he is likely to do, and in falling catch the entire contents of the tub over his person, still he has the proud satisfaction of feeling that the disaster was met in doing his full duty—as a boy.

Reforming a Scold.

In the early period of the history of Methodism, some of Mr. Wesley's opponents, in the excess of their zeal against enthusiasm, took up a whole wagon load of Methodists and carried them before a justice. When they were asked what these persons had done, there was an awkward silence; at last one of the accusers said: "Why, they pretend to be better than other people; and, besides, they prayed from morning till night." The magistrate asked if they had done anything else. "Yes, sir," said an old man, "an't please your worship, they convarted my wife. Till she went among them she had a tongue, and now she is as quiet as a lamb." "Carry them back, carry them back," said the magistrate, "and let them convert all the scolds in the town!"

A Thrifty Young Man.

The Poultney (Vt.) *Journal* says: A few days since we found a good economist in the person of a young mechanic. He lives in a house of his own, for which he owes a few hundred dollars. His earnings last year were $550; from that sum he paid $20, interest on indebtedness; $100 of the principal, expended $55 in repairs, and supported a family of four persons. He is every day at his work, has no fears of what Mrs. Grundy may say, but supports his family comfortably and well. Here is an example worthy of consideration by other young men. It is a good example for all, and all young or old would do well to pattern from it.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

A Story of Life.

Ah! how time does take the romance out of our lives and leave us high and dry on the lee shore of conceit.

It does not seem so many years ago that Mary Jane and we attended the same country schoolhouse, divided the same apple, chewed the same piece of gum, and slid down hill on the same sled. It does not seem many years since we stood together and pledged each other by all the faithful promises we knew that around the same love our young hearts should ever twine.

Fate called us away from our early home and separated us from Mary Jane. Distant lands sent forth a call for us and we went.

And the parting—the tears shed—the last embrace—the promises renewed under the flaming branches of the old oak tree. Ah! how fresh they are in our memory even to this day.

Mary Jane could not be expected, much as she loved us, to spend her time moping and mourning. She must go to singing school, to paring bees, and to candy pulls. We arranged all that. Perhaps we were selfish in selecting Tom Jones to do escort duty for us, for Tom was bashful, freckled, a little lame, slightly cross-eyed, and anything but a "girl's boy." He was a good fellow, Tom was, and if we had been half-witted we must have seen the intelligent twinkle in his eye as he promised to do his duty well.

Those letters we received. What a tale of love they told! How miserable Mary Jane was, and how different the enjoyment was with Tom Jones instead of the absent one by her side! How we wept over those lines!

Gradually those letters of Mary Jane's did not make us weep. There seemed rather more of Tom Jones in them than we liked, and we wrote a cruel, wicked letter, telling Mary Jane that if she thought so much of Tom Jones to take [illegible] we meant, but jealousy is a [illegible] gart, you know, and we were jealous.

It was too true, alas! and the next thing we heard was that Mary Jane and Tom Jones were engaged. We smashed up her daguerreotype and burnt the hair chain she made us with her own hands, tore up her letters, and drew a picture of an Indian on the broad prairie, with his victim tied to a tree and the fagots heaped all about him, ready to be set on fire. The victim very much resembled Tom Jones—the Indian was—ourself.

* * * * * * * *

The other day as we stood by the post-office a family wagon drove up, and for the first time in many years we saw Mary Jane. How very stout she had grown, and how very coarse those features and how very red that auburn hair that was so soft as it twined about our fingers! There was a young Tom, and a younger Ezekiel, and a still younger Hezekiah, and a pug nosed, freckled faced girl, and a pair of twins. There was old Tom Jones, too, more awkward, lamer, more cross-eyed and homlier than ever.

And when Mary Jane scolded old Tom for not helping her out of the wagon, the notes that once so much reminded us of the nightingale now sounded like a raft scraping against the abutment of a bridge in a spring freshet.

Then we thought of what the poet wrote:

> "Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these—it might have been."

We do not hate Tom Jones as badly as we once did.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Suicides---How it is Done.

Albert Rhodes in the *Galaxy* has an article on "Suicide," which contains some interesting statistics. In the three years 1870–72 there were 359 cases of suicide in the city of New York, the last year showing a very heavy increase over the first. Clerks furnish the greatest number of cases, poisoning is the favorite mode of seeking death, and paris green is the favorite poison. "Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton says that in 1872, of fifty poisoning cases, twenty-two took paris green, and the others chose either opium, carbolic acid, or other irritants—in short, that most of them took violent and painful poisons." There is a very simple way of accounting for this—it is easier to obtain paris green, carbolic acid or opium than to get prussic acid or strychnine. A large number of the suicides in New York are caused by misery, particularly among foreigners recently arrived. They embark for the new country on the flattering representations of immigrant agents in foreign ports, and disembark to find themselves deceived. Without money, friends or employment, and perhaps sick from want of food and change of climate, they seek relief from trouble in death.

According to the censuses of the United States of 1850 and 1860 there were 491 suicides in the former and 993 in the latter year. These returns are, however, so manifestly incomplete that it is not worth the trouble of analyzing them. It is safe to say that the mail-reader of a newspaper could glean from the exchanges of one month from 150 to 200 cases.

The following table shows the methods of self-destruction adopted in 10,000 cases—there are only 9,998—by each sex:

Method.	*Males.*	*P. c.*	*Females.*	*P. c.*
Hanging	4,423	44¼	3,862	38⅝
Shooting	1,929	19¼	207	2
Poison	1 646	16½	3,034	30⅓
Cutting throat	1 257	12½	757	7½
Drowning	708	7	2,138	21⅓
Strangling [suffocation(?)]	35	⅛	—	—

Upon this point Mr. Rhodes notes a tendency toward violent methods on the part of men and pacific methods on the part of women.

A Church Sensation.

A cable dispatch gives the substance of an article published in the London *Morning Post* to the effect that the extreme ritualists in England are making overtures to the Pope to be received into Catholic communion on the condition that he will grant them certain exemptions and indulgences. It is represented that one hundred clergymen, with a constituency of 75,000 men and 150,000 women, are engaged in the movement, and that they have sent a memorial to Rome expressing their wishes. They are willing to recognize the Pope as the head of the church, to accept the vatican decrees, to conform in all points of doctrine and worship; but they desire a dispensation for such of their clergymen as are already married to continue as priests, while celibacy is to be the rule for the unmarried, and to conduct public worship in the vernacular, excepting the mass.

What She Saw.

A little girl in Leipsic, Del., did too much sliding the other day, and so affected her brain that she died in consequence. A singular manifestation of her disease was an open optical illusion. She saw, or fancied she saw a green woman who told her that she would die during the night. Almost immediately she was taken with convulsions, and in a few hours death terminated her sufferings. Years ago we knew a child who had a similar vision after "jumping the rope" over a hundred times in succession. The hallucination was followed by brain fever which terminated in death.

Treed by a Buck.

Old Phin, a Pennsylvania hunter, tells a great many stories of his adventures in the woods, and loves to dwell on the many scrapes he has been in during his long life as a hunter. He tells about being treed, once by a wounded and revengeful buck, and says it was about the most exciting adventure he ever had. It was on the borders of Wayne and Pike counties, in the year 1821, about three miles from the village of Hawley. He was hunting on what is called the Paupack ridge. There were three in the party, one being the late Hon. Paul S. Preston. Phin stood on a runway near the Wallenpaupack creek, and all at once an immense buck came tearing down from the mountain and plunged into the stream. The hunter sent a rifle ball after him, and put it behind his foreshoulder. The buck went down, but was up again in a second, and turned to take the back track. Phin met him on the bank, and drawing his hunting knife attacked him. The buck used his horns and feet to such advantage that the hunter was compelled to flee to save his life. The deer was evidently determined to have nothing less than a complete victory, and pursued. Phin "shinned it" up the nearest tree, and took a position on a limb out of the reach of the infuriated beast. He supposed, of course, that the buck would finally succumb to the shot he had given or make off into the woods. It did neither, but after walking around the tree several times lay down on the ground beneath it, as much as to say that he had plenty of time and would wait for the hunter to come down. Phin had left his gun on the bank of the stream. It was bitter cold, and night was coming on. To add to the unpleasantness of his position it was not likely that his companions would come that way, as they were to meet at a place about a mile up the creek. He knew from experience that a wounded buck brought to bay was the worst thing in the world to fight, and he did not care of the one in question. [illegible] The deer was alert, and at every move of the treed hunter was on its feet in an instant ready for what might come. Phin shouted for his companions until he was hoarse. Night came on, and every minute it grew colder. He remained in the tree, watched by the deer, from five o'clock in the afternoon till ten at night. The moon was shining, and it was as light as day. To keep his blood in circulation he climbed from his perch to the top of the tree and back from time to time, a feat that was attended with no little difficulty and danger. About ten o'clock he heard a shout, and returned it. His companions were out looking for him. They approached the tree, but the deer was still game, and stood his ground against the attack of the hounds, until a ball from Paul Preston's rifle went whizzing through his heart, and he fell dead in his tracks. Although this happened fifty years ago and more, old Phin still laughs heartily at the recollection of his ridiculous yet very unpleasant adventure.

The Preservation of Timber.

The United States House committee on public lands have before them the bill of Representative Dunnell for the appointment of a commissioner for inquiry into the destruction of forests, and into the measures necessary for the preservation of timber, it being asserted that the supply of timber within the United States is rapidly diminishing, and that great public injury must result from its continued waste unless adequate means are taken for its preservation and production. It is proposed to appoint a man of approved attainments, who is practically well acquainted with the methods of statistical inquiry, and who has evinced an intimate acquaintance with questions relating to the national wants in regard to timber, and with the measures that may be best calculated to meet these wants as they arrive, to be commissioner of forestry. It is made the duty of the commissioner, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, to prosecute investigations and inquiries with the view of ascertaining the annual amount of consumption, importation, and exportation of timber and other forest products, the probable supply for future wants, the means best adapted for their preservation and renewal, the influences of forests upon the climate, and the measures that have been successfully applied in foreign countries, or that may be deemed applicable in this country for the preservation and restoration or the planting of forests, and to report upon the same to the secretary of the interior, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

A Cure for Hard Times.

The New York *Tribune* takes a rose-ate view of the condition of affairs, and thinks that the hard times are working out their own cure; but the slow operation is hard to bear, and the editor thinks that it can be accelerated if the business public can be inspired with more courage and confidence. The torpor that follows a commercial crash usually prolongs itself beyond the time when its existence is a necessity, and thus the conditions for a renewal of activity exist for months, and perhaps for a year or two, before people venture to take advantage of them. Timidity holds them back, and makes them take a gloomy view of a situation which is rapidly brightening. We believe that the foundation for better times has already been laid, and that the coming spring ought to witness a decided revival in many branches of trade. It is unfortunate that the Presidential campaign comes just at this time, for it is always a disturbing influence in the channels of business; but, on the other hand, we have the Centennial exhibition to set people in motion and unlock a great deal of hoarded wealth, and to stimulate enterprise by arousing patriotism. Heretofore, the only advice to give to those who chafed under the burden of the hard times has been compressed in a single word—patience; but now the time has come for a more cheering watchword, and we say—courage and action!

He was One of Them.

A story is related by a German correspondent as being a true account of an incident that occurred after the late imperial hunt at Hubertustock. The Emperor William feeling unwell proposed to return to the castle on foot in company with the king of Saxony and the grand duke of Mecklenburg. But tiring on the way, the party got a peasant to give them a lift in his cart. Presently the man's curiosity being excited by the appearance of his passengers, he said, turning to one of them: "And who may you be?" "I am the grand duke of Mecklenburg." "Oh, indeed," replied the peasant, with a wink, "then who may you be?" he inquired of the next. "I am the king of Saxony." "Better and better," cried the carter. "And you?" accosting the third member of the party. "I am the emperor of Germany." "Well, then," said the countryman, in high good humor, "I will tell you who I am; I am the shah of Persia, and can hoax people as well as you can." But when he drove up to the castle of Hubertustock, the honest fellow found that, of all the potentates in the cart, he was the only one whose claim could not be substantiated.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Wood's Funding and Sinking Fund Bills—Mr. Chittenden's Bill to Fund Legal Tenders—Mr. Morrison's Specie Payment Bill.

The Financial bill introduced in the United States House by Mr. Wood, of New York, to amend the acts in relation to the refunding of the national debt, provides that in lieu of the $300,000,000 of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent., payable semi-annually, authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870," the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, for the purpose of said refunding, as authorized by said act, to issue, in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate $500,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of the denominations of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum, which bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall with their coupons be made payable at the treasury of the United States. This act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount of bonds provided for by the act to which this act is an amendment, nor to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States; and all provisions of the act to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

Mr. Wood also introduced a bill pro- [illegible] lating to the sinking fund shall be and the same is hereby suspended in their operation from June 30, 1876, to and including June 30, 1880.

Mr. Chittenden introduced a bill for funding the legel tender debt of the United States. It provides:

First—That the secretary of the treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to sell to the highest bidder for legal tender notes (to be immediately canceled and destroyed), by such methods as are now employed in the sale of government gold coin, the bonds of the United States, for $4,000,000, per month for eight months of each year, beginning with February and including September, the bonds to be coupon or registered, as may be most for the advantage of the treasury for the time being, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding four and one-half per cent. in gold, per annum, the principal to be payable in gold coin forty years from the first of January, 1876.

Second—The bonds hereby authorized shall be available by the national banks for deposit in the treasury of the United States as security for their circulating notes and other liabilities under the provisions of existing laws or [illegible] banks.

Third—This act shall take effect immediately, or as soon as the bonds authorized by it can be prepared.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, introduced a bill preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payments.

It provides that from the passage of this act the secretary of the treasury shall retain in the treasury, for the ultimate redemption in coin at par of United States notes, the coin received from all sources in excess of the requirements of the public debt, until the coin so retained shall amount to thirty per centum of the United States notes then outstanding; and until such coin shall amount to thirty per cent. of the outstanding United States notes so much of section three of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," as provides for or relates to the redemption in coin of United States notes after the first day of January, 1879, is hereby suspended. That from the passage of this act every national bank shall be required to retain the coin interest payable to such bank on its bonds deposited as security for its circulation to the amount of its legal reserves now required by law, and of such sum in addition thereto as, together with such legal reserves, shall equal thirty per centum of its circulation, which amount of thirty per centum of its circulation shall thereafter be retained by every national bank as security for the redemption in coin of such circulation; and all acts or parts of acts making any other legal tender than coin are hereby repealed; such repeal to take effect from the date when the amounts so to be retained by the national banks shall equal such sum of thirty per centum of national bank circulation, to be made known by thirty days' notice thereof, to be given by the secretary of the treasury. Provided, that United States national notes shall be receivable for the same demands of the government as now provided by law. And all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

A New Responsibility.

A day or two ago a citizen living on the river road called at the Detroit post-office to mail a package. He had four cents' worth of stamps on it, but when weighed it was found to lack two cents.

"I'll not pay it! Four cents is plenty!" blustered the man. "I know what it is worth to carry packages as well as this government does!"

"The postal law regulates these matters," observed the clerk.

"Then I'll regulate the postal law, I will!"

The clerk was wondering how it could be done when the man continued:

"You see that package?"

"Yes, sir."

"With four cents on it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I'm going to mail it. If it reaches Chicago all right. If it doesn't I'll come around here and haul you through that window and break fifty of your ribs and twist you twice around that door!"

Applications for the position of stamp clerk should be sent in early.

English Method of Execution.

In England, as I suppose you know, writes a correspondent, the way of hanging is different from that in the United States. Instead of the condemned person being strung up to the ceiling, a hinged board on which he stands is suddenly let go by drawing a bolt, and he falls downward. I presume that in the United States the poor wretch always has his neck broken and dies without pain, but here hanging is the most capriciously cruel of all the ways of putting to death. Everything depends on the weight of the man and the depth of the fall, and in the majority of cases the victims are put to a slow and agonizing death by strangulation. The hangman or one of his assistants has often to hang on to the feet of the body in order to shorten the struggles. In the case of Wainwright the scaffold was surrounded by a screen, so that as soon as the drop fell, he vanished below, and only the rope was seen taut and jerking.

Items of Interest.

Machines are wanted to make large bills while burning the smallest amount of gas possible.

Statisticians say that there are over 2,000,000 "Williams" in the United States, without counting little bills.

Baltimore *American*: It is a curious fact that every prominent journalist in this country is an exceptionally good and large hearted man.

"Yes, I want my daughter to study rhetoric," replied a Vermont mother, "for she can't fry pancakes now without smoking the house all up."

There are in Illinois, according to a late report of the board of education, fifty-four colleges for males, six for females, and thirty-five academies and seminaries.

A lazy fellow falling a distance of fifty feet and escaping with only a few scratches, a bystander remarked that he was "too slow to fall fast enough to hurt himself."

A Passaic father wants to know "what will keep a respectable, but poor young man, from hanging around the front of the house?" Tell him the girl is sitting on the back fence.

Mrs. Snyder, of Cairo, hid behind the door and jumped out to give her husband a glad surprise. The cigar in his mouth jammed into her eye, and she is now seeking a divorce.

A vegetarian, who was dodging an infuriated bull behind a tree, exclaimed: "You ungrateful beast, you toss a vegetarian, who never ate beef in his life! Is this the return you make?"

The keeper of a lunatic asylum in Bristol, England, went on a spree with one of the maniacs, fought with him when both had become drunk, and broke three of his ribs with kicks.

"I thought you said your head ached five minutes ago," said mother, when George asked for more candy. "So I did," said George, "and I suppose it [illegible] only I can't feel it."

A pond of water in northern Alabama, embracing some ten acres, suddenly disappeared with a loud rumbling sound, and a large hole, down which the water poured, is all that remains to mark the spot.

"John Henry," said his wife, with stony severity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon." "Well, madam," replied the obdurate John, "you wouldn't have me stay in there, would you?"

A raptured writer inquires: "What is there under heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing, than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes is the only answer thought of at present.

By the latest census Ireland has 5,412,397 inhabitants, divided, as to religion, as follows: Roman Catholics, 4,150,857; Protestants, 1,261,510. Of the Protestants 667,998 are reported as Episcopalians and 497,648 as Presbyterians.

The Hon. J. Y. Swan, Centennial commissioner for Indian curiosities of the northwest coast, has secured in [illegible] carved a number of immense heads of Indians.

A young married man who talked about "Tom and Jerry" in his sleep, the other night, told his wife next morning, upon being called upon for an explanation, that "Tom and Jerry" were very warm friends of his, and she seemed satisfied.

A young woman in Chicago put her false teeth in a glass of water at night, and in the morning found them imbedded in a chunk of solid ice. She was late at breakfast, the process of thawing out the teeth with a bonfire of matches having been slow.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." A Tennessee farmer had his crops, stock, etc., damaged by the late floods to the extent of $2,600, but gained by the deposit of a rich sediment on 550 acres of land, which he values at $5,500, or a clear gain over the loss of $2,900.

Some Western newspapers are suggesting that provision be made at the Centennial to receive contributions to aid Mr. Ross in searching for his missing child. The sentiment of sympathy for the heart-broken father is so widespread that it is believed a large sum would be received.

The Chicago distillers, whose distilleries were seized, petitioned to be allowed to continue their works, because otherwise the cattle fed there would starve. The court asked if they could not be fed elsewhere, to which one distiller, who feeds 1,224 of them on the slops, said that "their food could not be changed, as their teeth had become soft."

The chairman of a vigilance committee, who was instructed to duck an obnoxious citizen, thus reported to his constituents: "We took the thief down to the river, made a hole in the ice, and proceeded to duck him; but he slipped out of our hands, and hid under the ice. All our efforts to entice him to come out failed, and he has now had his start some hours."

"What am I made of?" asked a little girl fresh from her first Sunday-school lesson, as she essayed to show off her knowledge to a younger sister. "I don't know," was the honest answer. "What does mamma sweep up from the floor?" was the first speaker's next trial in the Socratic method. "Pins, needles, and hairpins," was the prompt but unexpected response.

A lady who had just lost her husband was weeping and lamenting: "Ah, mother," she cried, raising her eyes to Heaven, "I should gladly give half my life to be eight days older." "Why, my child?" asked her mother. The bereaved one, regarding affectionately the photograph of her dead husband, answered: "Because, then I should no longer be grieving over my loss."

Two gamblers have been converted in Portland, Oregon. One of them, upon his first attendance at a class meeting, handed to the leader a worn dice box and the dice. "Those have been my means of livelihood for years," he aid, "and I have become so expert with them that I can beat a game in which loaded dice are used against me. I haven't any other trade, and it is like trading competence for poverty to give up my tools."

William Snow, of Litchfield, N. Y., was driving his hogs into their yard the other morning, when a large and valuable boar turned upon him and struck his tusk into his leg, through clothing, boot and flesh, splintering the bone. After a desperate fight Snow escaped, but when he reached the house he fainted, and remained unconscious two hours. So badly mangled was he that his life was despaired of, but he is slowly recovering.

The London *Lancet* very opportunely warns the medical profession, and others not familiar with the symptoms of brain disease, of the urgent necessity of treating "sleeplessness" as a warning symptom of brain disease. A "curious" patient, curious because he cannot sleep, should at once, for his own sake and for that of others, be carefully watched. Delirium tremens, traumatic delirium, and the most dangerous forms of mania are all prone to give this warning token of their presence, and scarcely any other.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PHILEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 23, 1876.

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INVESTIGATION.

Few things have been more highly eulogized than an investigating mind. The man who "wanted to know, you know," in the circumlocution office, and whose enthusiasm was only blunted by encountering Timothy Barnacle, belonged to an unsophisticated class. The boy who cut up the bellows to discover the seat of the wind was the prototype of the Democratic party of to-day. The latter, having just discovered that they are unable to do anything themselves, have whittled down their work to a mere attempt to reform the Republicans. They have discovered that modern issues are a little too modern for them. That in their unhappy attempt to bring about the millenium they have been born "as one out of due season." Their only idea of reform is a reformatory school, in which the elements shall be thin soup and multitudinous flaggelations.

The Democratic majority in the House has resolved itself into investigating committees, in the making of which there is no end. The one idea that seems to permeate the Democratic brain is to "send for persons and papers." The "economy" of the thing is not so obvious, as the contingent expenses of the House are likely to show, but it possesses another feature. The Democratic House is besieged by an army of Confederate office-[illegible]. They besiege the doors of the House so that members cannot get in, and demonstrate the theory, of which there has hitherto been some doubt, that this is the "popular branch." If each of these investigating committees, general and special, has two clerks, a couple of stenographers, and a few doorkeepers to frown down upon the wicked who come before them, there will be a means of indemnifying these patriots for the loss of that pension which the bigoted prejudice against the "Lost Cause" has denied them. The party that promised a reduction of "useless employees" is increasing them, and the expense created by them in the only branch of the Government over which they have the slightest control.

The Republicans have behaved very [illegible] seen the Committees of the House with the work of a great nation before them diverted from their legitimate business, and each converted into a bottle of "smelling salts." Occasionally there has been an expostulation against some wild Democratic vagary, but, knowing that opposition was, in the first place, hopeless, and would, in the second, be construed into a desire to shirk investigation, they have sat in dignified silence and permitted the Democratic majority to do their work without offering impotent or factious opposition. And this is right, for however the Democrats may turn their backs on genuine reform, and however they may poison the whole springs of public life by Confederate malignity, still the people sent them there, and it is well that they should show their hand. As the Chinaman said when he taught the American to make tea: "You see me do, then you know." Those who have had doubts as to what the party calling itself "Democracy" will do need have doubts but for a little season. The Confederate element, which constitutes the majority of the Democratic party, comes in with all the hopes and hates that made them seek to tear down the flag of the Union. The Democratic minority, respectable in numbers, if in nothing else, has become the victim of traditional flunkeyism. Ever would-be ambitious Northern Democrat puts "cotton" on his face and makes a bid to rebeldom. They have been educated in that school, and still spell negro with two g's. They shout themselves hoarse for "State Rights," and scan the "stars and bars" to see how many there were of them. They prostitute the power given to them by the Union loving Democracy of the North, and play second fiddle to the man who have come back to the Union before they had learned to love it.

WAS FORCED TO RESIGN.

In their appointments the Democratic Congress gave its most important positions to those who had taken an active part in and showed conspicuous sympathy for the "lost cause." For Clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means, one J. P. HAMBLETON, who named one of his children J. WILKES BOOTH, in honor of the monster who assassinated Prest LINCOLN was appointed. In '59 he was editor of a paper at Atlanta, Ga., called *The Southern Confederacy*, and made a good thing by black-mailing New York merchants, publishing the names of those who refused to patronize him as "abolitionists," unworthy of Southern confidence. These facts coming before the public, the country wouldn't stand his retention in place, and so he has been forced to resign. Even the Democratic organ at Washington said of him: "Occupying a representative position, as he does, his retention would cost the Democratic party half a million votes. Just such things as this would turn a national election."

The placing of the Democratic party in power, with all that implies, would be a mighty poor way of celebrating the Centennial of the Nation.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Taking the States by geographical division the vote of the electoral college is as follows:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.	
Maine,	7
New Hampshire,	5
Vermont,	5
Massachusetts,	13
Rhode Island,	4
Connecticut,	6
Total New England States,	40
MIDDLE STATES.	
New Jersey,	9
New York,	35
Pennsylvania,	29
Total Middle States,	73
SOUTHERN STATES.	
Alabama,	10
Arkansas,	6
Delaware,	3
Florida,	4
Georgia,	11
Kentucky,	12
Louisiana,	8
Maryland,	8
Mississippi,	8
Missouri,	15
North Carolina,	10
South Carolina,	7
Tennessee,	12
Texas,	8
Virginia,	11
West Virginia.	5
Total Southern States,	138
WESTERN STATES.	
Illinois,	21
Indiana,	15
Iowa,	11
Kansas,	5
Michigan,	11
Minnesota,	5
Nebraska,	3
Ohio,	22
Wisconsin,	10
Total Western States,	103
PACIFIC STATES.	
California,	6
Nevada,	3
Oregon,	3
Total Pacific States,	12

The total number of electoral votes is 366, of which 184 will be necessary to a choice.

SAMPLE SPECIMENS OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

An examination of the Congressional files at Washington discloses the fact that the number of private bills proposing to pay money to individuals [illegible] texts is far in excess of any previous session, and that nearly all of them have been introduced by Democratic members from the South. While prating constantly of the necessity of economy and retrenchment, and arraigning the Republicans for extravagance, the Democratic party is quietly organizing a gigantic raid on the Treasury, and preparing to open the door to a class of claims which, the precedent once established, will take millions on millions of dollars to pay them.

THE RAILROAD ELECTION.

The "stay at homes" defeated the railroad subscription on Thursday last; there was no canvas, the people could not be made to understand that not voting was [illegible] following are the returns from the several precincts of the county:

	Approved.	Not Approved.
Elizabeth City,	372	44
Salem,	104	15
Pool's School House,	177	2
Nixonton,	82	5
Mt. Hermon,	42	49
Cartright's S. House,	27	16
Providence,	26	66
Newland,	16	145
	846	342
	342	
Maj. of votes cast,	504	

The Democrats have become thoroughly alive to the fact that HILL'S speech and DAVIS' letter have done more injury to the prospects of the party than the utmost efforts of the leaders can possibly repair. Both documents have been printed and widely circulated by the Republican Congressional Committee, and they have done their work. A messenger was recently sent by the Democrats to New Hampshire to reconnoitre the field and conciliate the people. His efforts in the latter direction have been unavailing, but after consultations with the party managers and candidates for office he has returned to Washington with a pretty fair estimate of the ground that has been lost by the Democracy. The Executive Committee have been set to work with a nil desperandum sort of energy to raise funds to pay the expenses of a more vigorous prosecution of the campaign in that State. But it is too late; HILL opened his mouth and put his foot in it, and DAVIS clinched the matter.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that there are three persons in the employ of the Democratic House of Representatives who were discharged from the Postoffice Department last summer for complicity in frauds. One of them is a deputy Sergeant at-Arms, another of them is clerk of the Committee of Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, and the third is employed by the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads to hunt up evidence againti the Postoffice Department.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has written a letter in reply to BLAINE. Instead of helping, it has further damaged the Democratic party. If the leaders of that party are alive to their interest, they will have a guardian appointed for him. He certainly seems to have a fatal facility of saying the wrong thing at the wrong time. We say, however, let him talk and write. His heart being full of gall and bitterness, let him relieve himself if he wishes.

The Windsor *Times* is still exercised about the management of the Republican party of this District. If WINSTON could be allowed to run it and select its nominees he would be happy. But the Republicans propose attending to these matters themselves and to do it in their own way. The *Times* man will find enough to do to secure smooth sailing in his ship.

At the municipal elections all over the North the Republicans have made decided gains. The "tidal wave" is turning in the right direction.

Our old friend, Hon. SIMON CAMERON, Senator from Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, and Hon. J. E. EDMUNDS re appointed Secretary. Two better or more competent men could not have been found to fill these important positions. Look out for an able and thorough campaign. The Executive Committee consists of Senators CAMERON, CRAGIN, WEST, LOGAN, and DORSEY and Representatives BUST, HUBBELL, SIMMIKSON and PLATT.

What has Maj. YEATES done that there should be such determination to throw him overboard. Is it the anti-Convention letter? Has he made more pledges than he has been able to keep? Or is the impatience of LATHAM such that he is unwilling to grant the present incumbent the usual courtesy of a re nomination? WINSTON, watch your corks.

In signing the Centennial bill President GRANT used a quill made from a wing of an American eagle.

The Best Men.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Republicans of this and adjoining counties as well as throughout the State will be called upon in primaries to select delegates, to nominate candidates for the various positions from Governor down, and in this connection we wish to tender a word of advice and counsel. When men assemble in their respective precinct or township primary meetings for the selection of delegates, they then and there by their action determine the class of men who are to be candidates or officials; hence the importance of selecting only the very best material. Under ordinary circumstances the importance of selecting good men for delegates, cannot be over estimated, and how much more important it is during the present year, when a great battle from Maine to Mexico will be fought by the two leading political parties, and the destinies of a nation are to be determined; and yet the selection of a bad man even as a township delegate, might lead to the selection of a bad man as a township candidate and who, because of his unpopularity, might cost the party fifty votes, these fifty votes might cost us the State, and the loss of the State might result in the defeat of the Republican candidate for President. The most sagacious and reliable men should in every case be selected as delegates and to secure such men every Republican should [illegible] and see to it, that no personal ambition, nor improper or groundless prejudice, be allowed to affect the choice as on these choices may depend the success or failure of the union cause and the party pledged to its maintainance.

No human sagacity can foretell the direful consequences which would follow in the track of Democratic ascendency. Our national credit would be imperiled, our rights of citizenship destroyed, our public treasury plundered in the name of law, and these forces of social and political anarchy which were defeated on the battle-field would triumphantly assert their sway over a people that could no longer resist their encroachments. Let not intriging politicians mislead you, but go in for those whom you know to be the best men,—good candidates will follow and success be assured.

The Pleasures of Farming.

It is a pleasure to an intelligent man [illegible] carry on the business of farming, if done properly. No other pursuit is so well adapted to afford health and happiness. To have sweet milk, and fresh butter and eggs, and vegetables and fruits from one's own garden and orchard, and poultry, mutton and bacon of one's own raising, to live upon—is very agreeable. To see one's pigs, lambs, calves and colts increasing, the crops growing, the stock improving in value, the fruit trees bearing their scarlet and golden harvests, and everything prospering as it generally will under wise management—affords any good man pleasure.

But the farmer, to enjoy farming, must manage his business well. He must plan wisely and execute promptly. He must be a sort of military man in this respect. He must lay the plan of his campaign, at this season of the year, and carry it out as thoroughly as possible. To enjoy farming, one wants the best of everything—the best cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and fruits and crops. He should be ambitious to have the best, and should strive for it constantly. His crops should be put in in the best manner. He should have the neatest and best kept meadows and pastures, the finest orchards and gardens, and neat farm buildings, and everything should show an air of tidiness and order dictated by an intelligent mind.

1776 and 1876.

What changes have taken place in that period! In none have they been more radical than in the treatmen of diseases. In the olden time, nature, prostrate with pain and suffering, was attacked with the lancet, calomel, blisters, starvation and thirst. All this was done with honest intentions but with terrible results. It is a pleasing fact that the enlightened public of the present day have discarded such medication. The disorders that sap the powers of life are now expelled by remedial agents, that brace up the vital strength, while running its cause. The qualities are found in an eminent degree in Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills. They have become celebrated over a wide extent of the globe as the safest and gentlest remedial agent ever offered to suffering humanity, and it is not the result of newspaper puffing, but by the great merit of the medicine itself.

In the year 1842 a Norfolk gentleman, then serving in the American army in Mexico, captured a parrot, which he kept with him during the vicissitudes of that campaign, and on his return presented it to a lady friend. The parrot flourished and talked year after year until Saturday last, when it died, having been in the possession of the lady thirty-four years. Its exact age, of course, can not be ascertained, but she says that it looked no older at the time of its death than when presented to her.

The three political virtues taught in the school of Democracy are forgiveness, forgetfulness, and justification. In 1865 our lesson was the duty of forgiveness, in 1868 and 1872 it was forgetfulness, and now we are asked to follow the leader of the Confederate choir in the centennial song of justification. Loyal people generally decline to join in the chorous, or to throw up their hats over any agreement that compromises the results of war:

Massachusetts claims to administer justice more summarily than any other State in the Union. Though New York, during the past six years, has exceeded Massachusetts in the number of capital cases ten to one, yet during the same time there have been more executions in Massachusetts.

It is by this time evident to the most earnest of our new reformers that the promises which the dominant party made of great retrenchment cannot be fulfilled. Little by little, through many disappointments and obstacles, the two last Congresses have worked in the interest of economy, with the result that only through meanness or downright repudiation can any considerable reduction of regular expenses be effected. An assumed party necessity has already driven the House to attempt reductions against which its own ablest friends protest, but the desired figures are not reached. To equal the reductions of expense made by the last Republican Congress (about fifteen millions per year) the House must weaken either the army, navy, or civil service, or weaken the public credit. In neither of these directions can it move with safety to itself or honor to the country, nor can it easily name a new possibility of retrenchment without finding that the Republicans have preceded them

A Massachusetts bank President the other day remarked, on hearing of the bank robbery of Northampton: "I'm sick of this rascally world. Don't want to see or do business with anybody. I'd rather be an old farmer, living on a cross road four miles from the sight of everybody, with a barrel of cider and two hogs, than to have any thing to do with banks, money or men."

The Detroit Free Press: "The people of Louisville are peculiar; they admire red hair." Call it red hair, and few other people admire it; call it auburn or golden hair, and everybody admires it. The people of Louisville have too much sense to be unjustly prejudiced by a name.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The candid and philosophical editor of the Louisville Couier-Journal remarks with sorrow: 'Yesterday the Democratic party stood on rising ground. It was the Republican party that was down and divided. To-day the relative conditions are reversed. The Democrats are at cross purposes; Republicans are confident and jubilant.'

Philadelphia has built, during the last three years, nearly 20,000 houses, and now contains 164,000 dwelling houses. It is said that one third of these may be used during the Centennial for boarding and lodging houses. Thirteen new hotels were built last year.

A Steubenville father wants to know "what will keep a respectable, but poor young man, from hanging around the front of the house? The best remedy we know of is to tell him the girl is sitting [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

ELECTION NOTICE,

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTION TO THE RAILROAD.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Pasquotank County held at their office on Saturday February 19th, 1876 the following order was adopted:

Whereas, on the 7th day of August 1873 the qualified electors of this county having voted to subscribe Forty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Railway Co. or any other Company, it is proposed to make the subscription *Sixty Five Thousand Dollars*; including said Forty Thousand dollars, and [illegible] Dollars be subscribed to the capital stock of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, said subscription to be in the bonds of the County at par; said bonds to be coupon bonds, the $40,000 to be paid in 20 years after date of issue as voted and the additional $25,000 in 30 years after date of issue, the whole to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum payable semi-annually; The Bonds to be issued and paid to the President of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company in the following manner and upon the following conditions:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $65,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15 000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Therefore it is ordered that the said questiou of the subscription and conditions be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of this county.

Second, That a poll be opened at the regular places of election in the several election precincts of this county on Saturday the 25th day of March next ensuing for the purpose of testing the sense of the qualified electors of this county on the same; that notice be given by the Chairman of this Board as provided by law; that tickets be prepared for said election with the words "Approved" for such electors as may be in favor of the subscription and conditions and the words "Not Approved" for such as may be opposed.

Third, That in the event of the Rail-Road subscription being crrried by a vote of the people FRANK VAUGHAN, of Elizabeth City C. WILSON HOLLOWELL, of Nixonton, and JOHN H. PERRY, of Mount Hermon, be and are hereby appointed Trustees, empowered, authorized and directed to take charge of the printing of the Bonds and retain them in their possession in blank; that as soon as the said Trustees are made satisfied that the Railroad Company has complied with the conditions adopted by this Board on the 6th of January, they proceed to issue the Bonds in accordance with said conditions by having them filled up and signed by the Chairman and Clerk of this Board, with the County seal affixed, and countersigned by the Trustees, and paid over, in such amounts only at each time the conditions are met.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n.

THOS. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

36-4t.

1871. THE 1876.

ERA.

—:o:—
Published in the City of Raleigh.
—:o:—

The Central Organ of the State—The Authorized Organ of the U. S.

THE ERA CIRCULATES IN NEARLY all the counties of the State. Republican to the core. Will still continue to defend the great principles of the Republican party in the future as in the past.

The ERA will give the

LATEST NEWS, both State and general, AGRICULTURE, WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c., &c.,

$2.10 a Year in Advance.

Address,
W. M. BROWN,
Business Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi[illegible] and 1-2 [illegible]
JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, [illegible] and Children.

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 14th year, a large 8 page 40 column paper, illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, humor, and three columns devoted to its "Rogues' Corner" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers. Read by 150,000 delighted subscribers, established 1863 and never suspends or fails to appear *on time*. It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth* $1 each, and are BEAUTIES, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader, you *want* the BANNER, you MUST try it. It costs very little; only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful 8x10 chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three mos. for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or better, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos.

Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $100,000 worth of elegant Gold Jewelry, Rings, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (1000 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000 Books of all kinds and styles

WORTH DOUBLE, These goods are worth $2 to $3.50 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 67,000 delighted patrons testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. READER, you can SAVE money, you can make $10 go as far as $20 elsewhere, if you deal with us. We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c., FREE. SEND NOW. Andress, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield St, Boston, Mass

Westbrook Nurseries.

WILSON, N. C.

C. W. WESTBROOK, Proprietor.

100,000 Choice Trees. Vines and Plants yet on hand in my Nurseries, of the very best varieties well adapted to Southern culture at prices to suit the times. Planting may be done with success in February and March. I am prepared to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily, having the advantage of an experience of 23 years. Correspondence solicited. Extra Early Peach Treess and Strawberry Plants for market planting are my specialites. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Address
C. W. WESTBROOK,
Wilson, N. C.

34-4t.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co.
Norfolk, January 29th 1876.

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 51½ Roanoke Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876 at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.

33-4t.

For Sale—Cheap.

A SEINE, five hundred yards long, ready for immediate fishing, and almost good as new: also, Boats, Windlasses, Rope, and all other fixtures complete, and in best order: also, the use of the best fishing grounds, on Newbegun Creek, with ample and comfortable buildings.

Also two mules for sale.

For particulars apply to,
GEO. D. POOL, at
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Feb. 9th, 1876. 4t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL.

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where: and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good [illegible] this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

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HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

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Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
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FRAMES,
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BRACKETS,
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS

ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

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The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.

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N EVERY COUNTY
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UNITED STATES!

GOLD COIN! $1,000.00 in GOLD COIN!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

And will forfeit $1,000 to any person who can produce a remedy which will prove by actual test, a more speedy, certain and effectual cure for all Pains and Aches of whatever form, external and internal, acute or chronic, deep seated or otherwise than

DR. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY,

SEVEN SEALS

—OR—

GOLDEN WONDER

We have had this challenge of $1,000 prominently displayed in all our Circulars and Newspaper Advertisements, for the last four years, and not taken, which shows the superior excellence of our Remedy over all other. For External or Internal use,

IT WILL EFFECT A SPEEDY CURE IN ALL CASES OF

Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Colic, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Asthma, Phthisic, Heartburn, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Pains in Side, Back or Loins, Piles, Ringworm, Felons, Stings of Insects, Bites of Venomous Serpents, and Especially Rheumatism.

A POWERFUL REMEDY WHICH IS TAKEN INTERNALLY BY ANY ONE.

—:o:—

This celebrated medicine is beyond a doubt the greatest discovery in Medical Science known to the world. Its action is at once felt; its wonderful cures are instantaneous; in fact it literally demolishes pain.

—o—

EQUALLY GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.

—o—

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE.

No Cure, No Pay! Try It, and be Convinced.

—o—

We Offer PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT! AN ARTICLE OF UNIVERSAL SALE!

—o—

To You this is a Golden Opportunity.

Thousands are now out of employment. To them we offer, in the sale of our Remedy, a preventative of hard times. We have adopted as our Motto:

NO CURE, NO PAY.

A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

During the past year the wonderful success of this Great Remedy has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; thousands have been cured, and thousands have found out from actual experience that Dr. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, is the Most Wonderful Pain Destroyer in Existence, the Most Expeditious, Safe and Powerful Remedy known in the World. Cures are effected almost Instantly, as if by Magic. Thousands of certificates have been received from all parts of our broad land, unsolicited and unasked for, speaking in heartfelt and universal praise of this Great Remedy, from personal knowledge of its almost miraculous powers in curing the most obstinate and protracted cases of Diseases.

$1,000 Profit in Four Months! 1,872 One Dollar Bottles Sold!

Read This.

Scott Town, Lawrance County, Ohio.

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.—Dear Sirs: At this late hour I will inform you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Radcliff's Great Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, after being confined to my bed for eight years with a complication of diseases, viz: Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Right Side, with General Debility, for which I tried the skill of our home physicians, also a doctor of New York City, and two of Pittsburgh, and one in the northern part of Ohio. Took enough patent medicines to swim in—all to no purpose. At length I was induced to try Dr. Radcliff's SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER. I sent and got six fifty cent bottles, and before using it all found myself able to travel in a buggy. Took the agency for its sale last April four months ago and have sold thirteen gross, or 1,872 bottles, up to this date—August 20, 1872, and expect from the growing demand to sell ten thousand (10,000) bottles in the next year. Gentlemen, if you think this worth using you can do so, as I am generally known over three counties as a man of great affliction.

Yours respectfully,
R. J. DARLING.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. TRY IT.

FOR THIS GREAT REMEDY WE WISH YOU TO ACT AS OUR AGENT.

DEAR SIR:—The above fully explains the articles we wish to sell. This business is honorable, and by being energetic, will pay you well. It is our desire to appoint an agent in every county in all parts of the United States and Canada, granting to each the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in the county. Should you accept the agency for one or more counties you shall have the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in your county, as long as you continue to act as our agent, and all orders which we may receive from your territory shall be turned over to your account.

This Wonderful Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, sells rapidly in the hands of the right kind of men, and we want none other. Now, if you think you are the man for the work, forward your order, name your county, and go to work; you can sell a gross in a few days, without a doubt. We have one man who buys on an average three gross per week, and his orders are increasing rapidly, and he has a small county (Berks Co. Pa.) He writes that he expects to sell one gross per day, at retail, the coming season, not counting wholesale. You have the privilege of selling wholesale or retail, or putting it on commission with druggists, or selling by sub-agents. This business is worth the attention of good men and men of capital. Should you make but reasonable wages—say $100 per month for the first three months (many make more)—you would nevertheless be establishing a business that would pay you largely in the end.

Agents are doing better with our Remedy than anything else they ever took hold of. Why is this? Because the Remedy does just as we say, and our agents can warrant every bottle. No cure, no pay. Knowing that we make all loses good, should they be called on to redeem a bottle, agents run no risk of loss.

SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER is put up in $1.00 and 50 cent bottles, elegantly finished in neat and appropriate wrappers, and packed in nice boxes, one dozen in each box.

To druggist our scale of prices are—Large size, $1.00 bottles, per dozen, $9.00; small size, 50 cent bottles, per dozen, $4,50.

We give special terms to our County Agents at such figures that they can sell to druggists and country stores at the above price and make a handsome profit. We also give an

EXTRA PREMIUM TO AGENTS!

In order to have live, energetic men to take hold of the business at once, we have concluded to give free gratis to each and every agent a present of a handsome, fine

COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, FREE,

Beautifully engraved, and correct time-keeper, worth $20,00, and a certificate of agency giving SOLE CONTROL of such county as the agent may select (not already taken); and, furthermore, all orders coming from such counties as the agent may select, will be sent back by us to the agent to be filled—in fact we give sole control of such counties as long as the agent continues in the busines. Remember, the Premium Watch is given gratis to agents. We take this plan to have our Great Remedy quickly and thoroughly introduced. Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience and secure your county at once, before being taken by some one else. Remember, this offer is open for a short time only.

A Small Capital Required to Run a Large and Paying Business.

The capital required is very small and the profits from it will fully equal that of thousands of merchants who have invested a large capital in their business. Hundreds in all parts of the country are making from

$1,500 TO $5,000 A YEAR,

And hundreds more will date their success from accepting our liberal offer at this time. Any one willing to work for success can force it, but those who believe that it can be had from idleness are not the kind of men we want to push our business. We want

A LIVE, ENERGETIC AGENT,

As one such is worth a dozen who expect a business to push itself. We have spent in pushing our business

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It has paid us to do it, and it pays our Agents, as it advertises it thoroughly in every State, County and Township in the United States—not only for us, but for the Agent. Remember, this is a life business and that every year it grows larger and larger.

We will send to parties contemplating to act as our Agents a SAMPLE DOZEN BOTTLES securely packed with our different Posters, Bills, Show Cards, Terms, etc.,

UPON THE RECEIPT OF $2.50.

And all sending $2.50 for Sample Dozen, we will send free of charge, Samples of our Eight Elegant Chromos, entitled:

GOOD MORNING! GOOD NIGHT!
FEEDING THE CHICKENS! MOTHER'S GRAVE!
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN! BO PEEP!
READING THE BIBLE! FIRST LESSON!

If you want your county, let us know as soon as convenient, as the territory may be taken. We would be pleased to have parties who contempiate taking an agency, to send for Sample Package of this wonderful Remedy before engaging largely in the business.

Remember, we Guarantee Every Botttle,

NO CURE!! NO PAY!!

With these suggestions we leave the matter with you. We do not wish you to engage unless you will follow the business as a business, and really desire to make money. We want none but honest, conscientious men. To such we will guarantee success.

Address all communications to

R. KENNEDY & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Don't retard the progress of others because you fail to keep pace with them.

"Punctuality is the only virtue for which its possessor is uniformly punished." That is, by the unpunctuality of others.

The fishermen are commencing an active campaign. On the Chowan and Roanoke and the tributaries of Pamlico Sound the fisheries have been in operation over a week. DAVIS, BRINKLEY, PARKS and ETHERIDGE, on the Albemarle Sound, begin this week.

The laboring men, those really suffering for employment and wages, are very much dissatisfied with the action of those who have been opposing the railroad. A mere *profession* of friendship for the working man don't amount to anything. It is practical *acts* that weigh and count.

A short time ago, a worthy pastor, we mention no names, when about to commence his discourse, expressed the hope of making the exercises shorter than common. He said: "I want to be very brief in my remarks this evening." "Lord, grant it," responded an enthusiastic but thoughtless admirer. Put your self in the minister's place and imagine how you would have felt.

Remember that the proposed county subscription to the railroad is not a donation. For the sixty-five thousand dollars of county bonds the company must give sixty-five thousand dollars in railroad stock. The county will really be a part of the company and will receive its proportion of the dividends. We are only asked to help build the road and will own it to that amount.

He was an old gentleman, whose brow had been chilled by sixty winters and thawed out again by as many summers. He spoke as one entitled to credence because of long and keen observation. Said he, "the golden rule is beautiful in theory and desirable in practice, but it is too costly to suit most men's notions of every day business." That is so considered by the mass is too true.

We have the report of a case which we cannot help thinking worthy of emulation. The editor of the Lewistown, (Pa.) *Sentinel*, has lately received a legacy of $20,000 from an old citizen of the county, as some acknowledgment of the benefit derived from the reading of *that paper*. How different the feelings of that "dear departed" in his new home from the poor fellows who were taken out in debt to the printer. Reader, you may not be able to leave $20,000 legacy to us, but do try and come out square with us.

Last autumn, how well we remember, fault finding people were at their old business of prophesying a severe winter. Considering the dullness of trade and poorly compensated labor it would have been hard on the poor had the predictions been realized. Fortunately, as the poor lacked the means to purchase fuel, the unusual mildness of the winter has made comparatively little fuel needed. TALLMAGE says that "when the people lack in means to buy fuel, the Lord is apt to kindle a fire in the heavens of especial warmth of that season." At any rate it would seem so this time.

The rumor that has been current on the streets that the injunction cases against the Corporation of Elizabeth City and the Commissioners of Pasquotank county had been sustained by the Supreme Court, is not correct. No decision has been made in either case, and the strong probabilities are that the defendants will gain in both. The arguments made by WALTER F. POOL, Esq., the counsel for the defendants, is said to be the ablest on the constitutional points at issue ever made in the Supreme Court. They were new, original and unanswerable. The bar and the press of Raleigh have paid him very high compliments. In point of ability, we know of no young man in the State that is his superior.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners held on Saturday, the following petition was presented:

In the event the returns of the election on the 17th inst., show that the railroad subscription did not receive the requisite vote to carry it, we respectfully ask that you again submit the question to the people at the earliest practicable time, believing that a canvas and a full vote will show that the citizens of this county are in favor of the subscription.

It was signed by 216 citizens of the county. This petition and the fact that the returns only showed 342 votes polled against the subscription, induced the Commissioners to call another election on Saturday, the 25th of March. The law, see Battle's Revisal, page 752, only requires 30 days notice. The order and notice is published in another column. Read it carefully. It will be seen that every point is covered and the interests of the county securely guarded.

From what we have learned and now know, we are satisfied that fully three-fourths of the qualified voters of the county are in favor of the proposed subscription to the railroad. In the Elizabeth City, Pool's School House and Nixonton precincts, where the question was understood, the vote was almost unanimous. Indeed we never knew any matter to arouse such general interest and enthusiasm. In the remoter precincts where the subject was not discussed nor fully understood, the vote was meagre. At the election now called, we believe that a full expression will show that the measure is a popular one.

Gold at New York, 114. Cotton 12½. Corn, 65. At Norfolk, cotton 12¼, Corn, 56.

Idleness may give rest to the weary but not food to the hungry. Let it be remembered that much of the idleness is enforced because the universal stagnation in all business gives nothing to do. A railroad would change all this.

It is folly to ask or expect of solid business men—those who have capital, to begin to invest in our railroad until we secure what they ask and what has been promised. The men who are ready to take the contract—and they are men of ample means—demand a hundred thousand dollars local aid. But little need be expected beyond the State line. It must be raised this side. They tell us: "Secure the subscription. Guard it as much as you wish, but put it in a shape that when we fulfil our part of the agreement and fully comply with the conditions, we can feel certain that you will fulfil yours." This is nothing more nor less than the precaution careful business men observe everywhere. Indeed, men who would do otherwise would lay themselves open to suspicion.

He was from the country. It was one of his first visits to town. He came with a basket of eggs to market. Coming down Road street, his curiosity became excited and he set his basket down on the sidewalk, the better to gratify the propensity he had inherited from his great-great-grandmother Eve. In a careless manner he made a misstep, and lo! over tipped the basket and the eggs were—smashed. A nameless friend of ours saw the catastrophe, and, at finding the market not over supplied with what he so much enjoyed fried with his ham for breakfast, he was disgusted. He broke forth in the following strain: "Is this the way to encourage the hens of Pasquotank? Is this the plan to incite our biddies to lay their level best? Will the straggling poultry of the country submit to such insult?" Be careful young man, more careful. Fresh eggs are not over plentiful in this market.

Local Brie[illegible]

The election on Thursday was enlivened by several humorous incidents. In the main, good feeling prevailed.—There was a shooting case the other day. The aggressor was arrested and put in jail—The revival in the Colored Methodist Church continues. The Rev. Mr. JONES the Pastor, is doing a good work.—WHITCOMB'S Steam Tug, the "Wm Gates," is handsomely fitted up and is well adapted for their business.—Quite a number of vessels in our harbor the past week—The Deputy U. S. Marshal arrived with a boat load of goods seized at Columbia.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter was here on Sabbath.—Early Irish potatoes are being planted. The ground is in fine condition.—WALTER F. POOL Esq., arrived home on Saturday evening.—Yesterday was Washington's birthday. No public demonstration.—The weather continues delightful.—Our Carrier is down with the measels. Should any of our town patrons be missed this week they will please report.

Local Port-Folio.

Still low—the individual who was accidentally injured by the discharge of his duty. The maxim of certain politicians—to always keep their countenances, but never keep their word. A run of luck—winning a race. A waste of "t"—putting it in depot. Counter claims—they can't be counted, there are so many. The old time whaler—the schoolmaster The best way to keep a secret—forget it. Impertinent people—the barber and dentist; the one takes you by the nose, and the other puts his finger in your mouth.

Business Locals.

Money, wind, and time saved by those who buy at Fowler's "cash AND one price store."

Warm weather prices on cold weather goods, at Fowlers.

Neighboring Counties.

BERTIE.—Coleraine has four general stores, three physicians and two bars. John Hardy lost some cotton a few nights ago by theft and a larger quantity by fire. The cotton in his gin house was fired, but extinguished before very much damage was done to the building.

HERTFORD.—Charles Skinner, of Winton, gave a birthday party on the night of the 8th inst., at Mitchel's Hotel. The Misses Rheadon, of Norfolk, were present upon the occasion.—Dr. W. O. P. Lee, of near Murfresboro, has located in Winton.—Lonnie Harrell, of Harrelsville, has sold out his stock of general merchandise to Capt. Drerfy.—Everybody who attended the concerts given by the young ladies of the Methodist and Baptist Colleges, in Murfresboro, came away delighted with what they saw and heard.—Two more buildings are in process of completion at Union, which place is now nearly as large as Winton.—Night mails are discontinued to be forwarded from Winton.

CURRITUCK.—A new interest in the railroad is awakened. If Pasquotank subscribes the $65,000 required the people along the line in Currituck promise to raise their portion of the balance needed. Says a correspondent: "We need the road; we must have it. Without it we are like a dried up mullen in a sheep pasture."

CHOWAN.—Madam Rumor, says our correspondent, reports a wedding or two on the tapis, and adds, "Well come on, anything that will create a sensation, except fire or mad dogs and we are in. It may be said of us as it was of the people in the days of Noah, 'They marry and are given in marriage.' So look out for the flood."—Edenton is still quiet, not any one going to erect anything that is useful, or about to do anything that is detrimental this season.

CAMDEN.—Squire Cherry, of South Mills, is becoming famous for tying the mystic knot and pronouncing candidates for matrimony man and wife.—The Camden people are still talking railroad.—

—Perquimans: Court this week. A larger attendance than usual. Quite a number from Pasquotank, among them DR. JOHN of the CAROLINIAN and Mr. CRECY, of the ECONOMIST.—The Academy is flourishing.—The causeway East of the float bridge has been raised and improved.

When the railroad is built a steamboat landing will be made at Shiloh, to connect with the cars.—A Ship Yard correspondent writes: "I hope the ladies will remember that this is Centennial leap year. Their duty this year was ours last. We are depending upon them for our Centennial tour."

BEAUFORT.—W. C. Duke, tobacco peddler, was arrested on the 13th by J. E. Merriam, Dep. U. S. Marshal, charged with violating the United States revenue law. He gave bail for his appearance.—In one of the front windows of Miss Patsey Blount's house in Washington, there are six panes of glass considerably over one hundred years old, being manufactured in the first glass establishment erected in the United States, and the blur in the glass was caused by the imperfect workmanship of a new establishment. *Nihil simul inventum est et perfectum.* This house was the third built in Washington, the "Mulberry Tavern," destroyed during the late war, being the first, and the Leroy House the second.

MARRIAGES.

DOZIER—BAKER.—On the 16th inst. by S. J. Halstead Esq., Joseph Dozier to Margaret Baker, both of Pasquotank.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MYSTERY SOLVED!

The GREAT SECRET Of The WONDERFUL

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, *Vegetine*, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel all the time to thank God there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE. and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and sinking feelings at the stomach and advise all to take it as it is the best medicine in the world.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best blood purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

BOSTON, Jan. 1st 1874

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154 1-3 dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since Apr. 12th 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended of any remedy I ever sold. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by *Vegetine* alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours
AL GILMAN
408 Broadway.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEANSE SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

HONEST OPINION.

MR H. R. STEVENS,:

Dear sir—This is to show that my son was taken sick in Jan. 1861 with Scrofula, which came out in large sores and ulcers on his legs and hip. His leg was swelled to twice the regular size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charleston—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lay where he was put, for he had no use of himself whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time when we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still he was getting better for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed and by constant use of Vegetine it has cured him. He has a lame leg which he will probably have for life but we believe that had we used Vegetine instead of bothering with those doctors it would have saved the use of his leg. I hope all troubled with Scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself.

CATHARINE MAHONEY,
DANIEL MAHONEY,
19 Trenton St Charleston Mass, May 10 1872

The above plain but honest statement clearly shows the cleansing effect of *Vegetine* in Scrofula.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all to be the best blood purifier in the world.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27—6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.

Having newly fitted up in *Splendid Style*, the Picture Gallery, formerly occupied by J. L. Winner and W. C. Dawson, and next door to Dr. Jas. N. Butt's Drug Store, Eliz. City, N. C., I am prepared to furnish Photographs and Gems, and to copy Pictures at reasonable prices. Satisfaction will be given in all cases, before the pictures are delivered. Call early in the morning to secure the best pictures. Come and see me and I will please you.

33-tf WM GRAVES, Ag't.

SEED SEED!

Buy your Garden and field seeds of Dr. Jas. N. Butt, 75 Road St., Eliz. City, N. C.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt, has just received his Spring Stock of Garden Seeds from Robert Buist Jr. the most popular seed house in the country. His seed are warranted to come up if properly planted. The thousands of persons to whom I have sold these seeds in the last Eight years attest their virtues.

Extra early pea by the bush. at Dr. Butt's White Silver skin onion Sets by peck or Bush. at Dr. Butt's, Clover Seed Orchard Grass &c., at Dr. Butt's.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt's is the place to buy fine pocket Cutlery.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLEAN. Then call at Dr. Butt's, City Drug Store and buy a box of Dentrifice and get the best Tooth Brush in the town who, say it "ain't" so.

TRUSSES,

Just received at Dr. J. N. Butt's City Drug Store E. City, N. C., a variety of very fine Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Call at Dr. Butt's and see his hard rubber trusses, one will last you a lifetime. Also call and look at his soft rubber trusses. They are very popular.

For medicines paints oils etc., etc., and every thing in the Drug line you will find it to your interest to call and see Dr. Jas. N. Butt

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents.

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

St. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.

24.-1yr

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.
11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Pro.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers. 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets. on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,
Builders tools,
Farming Implements;
Cutlery, Wagon
and
Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf. B. C. BROTHRES.

Fishing Material

FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS.

The material consists of sceine, rope, windlases, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cook ing stove, boat, oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards.

For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery. 33-2w.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

WE offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies; Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

Address
C. F. & C. B. MACKENZIE,
Carriage and Wagon Materials,
28-2m 338 Baltimore Street, Baltimore

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

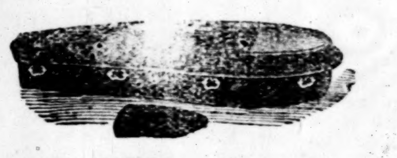
Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

24-1yr. Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.



CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality will in two hours notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT
VIENNA 1873
PARIS 1867

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled**. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

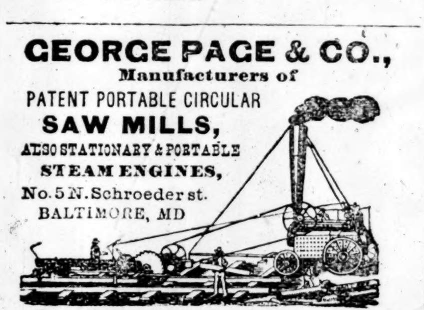
PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD



Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

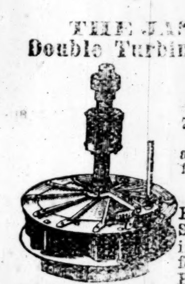
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day	$3.00
Third and Fourth " "	2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

R. H. GRANT— J. N. HINTON.

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Grocers,

and dealers in

HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 6 South Water Street,
Wilmington, N C

Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL Esq., J. B. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.

3 3m

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornice, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

TO the good people of Elizabeth City and [illegible] country I desire to [illegible] that I now have a full Stock of Seasonable GOODS For Cash, and propose to sell them at such prices that will enable me to sell them rapidly. [illegible] Cash and Price Only, are the [illegible] with all and done—shall endeavor [illegible] justly may favor me with their patronage. I [illegible] those who means to buy make every effort to [illegible] aim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every profit. The quality of them at lowest prices and sell at "Live and let live," and on examination is the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and to pay [illegible] so please call and earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such good as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Imported Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernanni, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawns, White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents. Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Handkerchiefs, etc, Jet, Pearl Plated & Solid Gold Jewelry for Ladies, Misses & Gents. Gutta Percha Thimbles, Silver Thimbles, Marsailles Counterpins, Damask Table Linen, Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY,
N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

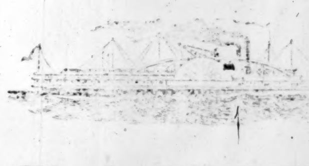
FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the businees will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY.
N. C.

HomeLine.



Stm'r ROTARY

Leaves Norfolk every Wednesday night for Elizabeth City. Returning leaves Elizabeth City for Norfolk every Saturday morning.

Good Passenger Accommodations.

Pro-rates with the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., and connects with the O. D. S. S. Co., and Clyde Line.

Freights carried at lowest rates.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
25—tf Agents.

GOOD NEWS!

THE RAILROAD [illegible] to [illegible] Zimmerman's Wharf [illegible] continual fresh [illegible] Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Tea, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices*. All can be convinced by calling at

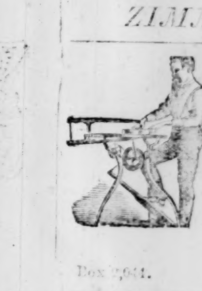
Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at lowest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Early Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

SAFES MARVIN'S ARE THE BEST SCALES

STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.
Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.
Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.



BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHE;

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines. The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co.,
Illinois
Box 2,044. 23-1y

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

T[illegible] on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon	3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,	9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5,15 A. M
Arrives at Weldon,	5.15 P. M
Leaves Weldon,	2,20 A. M
Arrives at Raleigh,	2,40 P. M

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via, Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayetteville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf Gen'l Superintendant.

FIELD, GARDEN, **SEEDS.** FLOWER Tree, Hedge &c.

We offer our usual large and complete assortment, embracing the most desirable varieties and of best quality, and mail Priced List, to any address, on receipt of stamp. Seeds of all kinds by packet, ounce, pound, one quart, can be sent by mail, to any P. O. in the U. S.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
3a-4t. York

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS, Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Timber Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-3m.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,
27 & 28 Dock St, Fish Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam Latham Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS OF ALL KINDS AND *IN THE LATEST* STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this fall and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street ELIZABETH CITY

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL Painting.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

Farm and Spring Wagons, Cart Wheels &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SAUNDERS,
Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. PELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,
WATCHMAKER,
Near Brother's Livery Stables.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

LEMON PIE.—Take the juice and grated rind of one lemon, one cup of sugar, yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of milk; after baking cover with a soft frosting made from the whites of the two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and brown slightly.

WASHINGTON PIE.—One cup sugar, one tablespoonful butter, two eggs, four tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one cup flour. Bake in two layers, with jelly, fruit or cream between.

WINE JELLY FOR SICK.—One box gelatine; pour on one pint of cold water; let it dissolve; add two pints boiling water, half pint of wine, two pounds white sugar, and, if you choose, rind grated and juice of two lemons; strain through piece of muslin; set on ice in summer. This jelly must not be boiled. Half a box makes two forms jelly.

HONEYCOMB PUDDING.—One-half cup flour, two ounces butter, four eggs, one cup New Orleans molasses, one-half teaspoonful salt, one dessertspoonful of soda dissolved in water. Beat the yolks of the eggs very light and mix with sugar, salt, molasses, and milk, and the butter melted. Add the flour, then the whites of the eggs, and lastly the soda. Bake in a buttered dish three-quarters of an hour not too quickly, and serve with hot sauce. This is quite rich and delicious.

GELATINE APPLES.—Peel and core your apples and cut them in halves; put in a kettle with a pint of water, sugar, sliced lemon, and green ginger, a little whole mace, and six whole cloves; boil until tender; then remove the apples, and put into the syrup one tablespoonful of gelatine, and allow it to boil down about three minutes, then pour the syrup over the apples.

"PUFFS" OR "GEMS."—One pint of flour, one pint of milk, one egg, and a little salt. Beat the mixture light, and bake on top of the fire for a few minutes before going into the oven. Graham or corn meal can be used instead, adding two tablespoonfuls of flour with the corn meal.

NEW ENGLAND CORN CAKE.—One quart sour milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, one teacup of flour, yellow corn meal enough to make a batter as thick as pancakes. Bake quickly in pans well buttered.

CITRON PUDDING.—One-half pound grated carrots, one-half pound chopped suet, one-half pound of bread crumbs, two ounces ground almonds, six ounces sugar, two ounces candied peel, three eggs, mix well together, boil two hours, stick almonds over the top, serve with sauce.

Keeping Farm Accounts.

There are difficulties in the keeping of farm accounts in such a way as to show the exact profit or loss in farming that do not occur in keeping the accounts of most other kinds of business. It is easy to state the general principles that should be observed, but not so easy to apply them in the details of practice. The farm, of course, should be charged with the capital invested, and with all outlays, and credited with everything received in return. Suppose I buy a farm with suitable buildings upon it, which, with the necessary stock and farm implements, costs $5,000. That sum should be charged to the debtor side of the account. All sums paid for labor, seed, fertilizers, etc., should also be entered in the debtor column. So far it is all easy, but in entering the credits it is not always easy to determine the value of the returns received. If, at the end of the year, the farm, in consequence of the improvements made upon it, or from any other cause, is worth more than at the beginning, the increase should be credited and go to swell the estimate of profits, but frequently it is difficult to determine the extent of the increase of value. The same may be said of the increase of the value of stock remaining on the farm. There are many items of income which are difficult to estimate, and some of which are commonly overlooked altogether. The farm should be credited with house rent such a sum as the farmer would have to pay for the use of a house like his own, if he were compelled to hire one. The use of his dwelling is legitimately a part of the income of the farm. The vegetables from his garden, the fruit from his orchard, the milk, butter and cheese from his cows, the eggs from his poultry and the honey from his hives, consumed in his family, are as much a part of the income of his farm as is the money received for the produce sold, and should be credited to the farm at their market value. It is not, however, easy to keep a correct account of these little matters, but we believe that an honest and persevering attempt to do so for a year or two will convince any farmer who shall try it for the first time that he previously had no correct notion of the cost of living nor of the profit of farming.

Clear Up the Rubbish.

When the used up and abandoned implements and articles, and the fag ends of everything required about a farmer's premises are left to lie about, occupying the ground year after year, wherever they happened to be left last, it is impossible to keep such premises free of burdocks and other weeds. There is no excuse for these nuisances about the farm building, of the "accumulated lumber of a thousand years" occupying ground which should be made the most sightly and productive of the farm. It is, no doubt, unprofitable also in every instance. We will mention only one. A man, not having any wood lot on his farm, and buying his firewood by the cord, sold his premises, and told the purchaser, among other things, that he had his man work two days to cut and carry off the burdocks from the house lot, so that he could turn his sheep into it. The new comer found firewood enough, by clearing up the grounds of the remains of old wagons and sheds, haystacks and timbers, old cherry trees that were breeding worms, and from the dilapidated fences and outbuildings, for a family to use for half a dozen years. And after clearing this ground he found it the richest and best on the farm. The best thing one can do with worn-out implements is to put the wood of them into the woodshed for fuel, and the old iron into the workshop to repair other tools with. But for the rubbish that is constantly coming to hand about every farmhouse, we would have three places where we would dispose of everything of the kind. An out-of-the-way corner, between the shed and the barn, will receive all broken crockery and glassware, the old tin and sheet iron, and all castaways. Everything of wood, little or big, if sound enough, goes to the woodpile, but if decaying must go to the compost heap in the barnyard with all the refuse from the garden, from cleaning up the yards, the cellar, the woodshed, barn floor sweepings, the coal ashes, frozen potatoes, and all such things, which if collected and given a little dressing of lime and plaster occasionally, would yield the farmer a fertilizer worth more than all it had cost him during the year in keeping all tidy about his premises.

Planting a Hedge.

The farmer who has the best hedge that I saw, and the most of it, pronounces hedges a nuisance, and says the only reason he doesn't promptly abate them, is the cost of grubbing out.

Where it makes a fence, it is not consecutive; and filling a break in a hedge is like planting young trees in an old orchard; the ground is preoccupied by the roots of older and stronger plants and the young ones get starved out.

Then the best of it does not pay ground rent. You can't plow within ten or twelve feet of it; and if you could, no crop will grow there and pay tillage.

It costs more to trim it and keep it in shape than it would to build and maintain a fence of posts and boards.

If you wish to change its location or take it away, it is worthless and a nuisance besides.

"No more hedges for me," is his conclusion.

For a cemetery lot, for a road shade, for a wind break, even for amateur grounds and fancy lawns, hedges may be a good thing.

But for farm inclosures, they must at once be robbed of their unsightliness and made to pay ground rent before reasonable farmers will plant any more of them.

Railroads and the Centennial.

We hear, says an exchange, of great preparations for carrying passengers, both across the country and ocean, during this, the centennial year. As stated in Congress, it is generally admitted that the travel will be immense. One of the lowest estimates for the travel from California is 40,000 people, and from this up to 100,000. The same figures have been handed us for the to and fro travel from Europe, for first-class passengers. On the trunk and other lines, to and from New York and Philadelphia, it is impossible as yet to make up the estimate, but it counts into the millions, and the twenty-five per cent. proposed reduction can well be made. In every way it ought to be a good year for business, not in the excess, extravagance or abundance of the olden time, but in a constant buying and selling of goods, as well as in a constant locomotion over the country. Much depends upon the spirit in which the year is entered upon by the people. While there should be no foolish schemes, there ought to be no lack of public spirit and reasonable confidence. The railroads, at least, are likely to have enough to do, and the people will look for a resoration of suspended dividends before the close of the year.

Rich Out of Bitters.

The Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* has the following: The news from New York by telegraph that Dr. Joseph Walker, the vinegar bitters man, has sued for a divorce from his wife, brings up some reminiscences in this city. Some ten or twelve years ago Walker came to the *Independent* office to get some labels printed. He had no money, but said his medicine was good, he had no doubt of selling it readily, and if he could get credit for a few labels he would pay in a short time. The labels were furnished, and in course of time paid for and more ordered.

A little later Walker peddled his bitters around in a little, white covered, one-horse wagon, and sold the medicine by the quart or gallon, or any other desired quantity. Now he makes affidavit to $100,000 annual income, and the same amount of property. The bitters seem to have at least one good quality—that of making its proprietor wealthy. Mrs. Walker wants $400 per week alimony and $3,000 counsel fees. Pending the argument on this point, the court allowed her $50 per week, which she says was the amount her husband allowed her for pin money alone.

Another Chance to Subscribe.

A suit has been commenced against the city of New York by the heirs of John or Johannes Vermilya, an old Dutch settler, for the recovery of the whole of that portion of Manhattan island bounded by the North and Harlem rivers, and extending from seventy-fourth street upward. The heirs of Mr. Vermilya found their claims to the property in question on two patents, one of which was given by the British governor, Nichols, in 1667, and the other by Gov. Thomas Dongan in 1686, to John Vermilya and four other patentees, for services rendered the British government in settling and improving the upper portion of Manhattan island. The property is estimated to be worth at this time about two hundred and fifty million dollars. Up to the present date 312 heirs of Mr. Vermilya have registered their claims, but it is believed that a great many more will be found, as the name is comparatively common.

Unpleasant Passengers.

A French journal states that a merchant vessel arrived at Marseilles lately, laden with sugar, from Batavia. While in the act of unloading the workmen suddenly left their task, and, rushing up to the deck, gasped out inarticulate words. Among the hampers they had found three immense boa constrictors. These reptiles seemed to wake from a state of lethargy, and advanced toward the terrified men, who had only just time to hoist themselves on deck and close the hatches. The captain was, of course, obliged to suspend the operation of unloading and to look for the means of getting rid of these strange passengers. Two pigeons were poisoned with strychnine and dropped into the hold. They were devoured at once, but only two of the serpents died. The third reptile has not been seen again, and it is with the greatest trouble that the captain can get men to assist him in unloading.

Preparing for Travel.

The Philadelphia street car lines are preparing to convey 190,000 persons per day to and from the Centennial grounds. Six lines of city passenger railway, the Chestnut and Walnut, Market street, Arch, Race and Vine, Fourth and Eighth, Spruce and Pine, Lombard and South, whose cars traverse the center of the city, will cross the Schuylkill and run directly to the Centennial exposition.

The different companies are building cars sufficient to meet the estimate above stated, viz.: 190,000 persons a day. Most of these cars will be of beautiful finish and will have open sides. The fare to and from the exhibition will be (for the round trip) for the larger part of the population of the city, twelve and one-half cents, and from the more distant sections of the city, twenty-five cents. So a Philadelphia paper tells us.

Sad Incidents.

An Indianapolis paper says: A daughter of Mr. William Loucks, seventeen years old, was taken ill, and quite early in the morning she awoke her father and expressed a wish to be taken up in his arms and held to his heart as he used to hold her when a little girl. The father raised his daughter and sat down by the stove, but hardly had he taken his seat before her head dropped on his shoulder and she was dead.

The Troy *Whig* says that the melancholy spectacle of the funeral of three children of one family at the same hour, was witnessed at Hart's Falls. Three children of Moses Wells died within twenty-four hours, and were all buried in the same grave. The remaining child and Mrs. Wells, who are suffering from the same disease, are better, and hopes are entertained of their recovery.

Such a Gift.

Scene: a New York street car—two little girls, with very pretty dresses and ladylike manners.

"Dolly, dear, do you know what I am going to give you for Christmas?"

"Oh, don't tell me, let it be a surprise."

"Oh, I must tell you, so that we can arrange it all. You know my mamma has a beautiful sealskin sack that papa gave her last winter. Well, I am going to get that and take it over to your house and give it to you. Then you must give it to me, and I'll take it back to mamma's room. Then when those horrid Ritchie girls begin to tell about all their presents and things, we can say that we each got a perfectly lovely sealskin sack, that cost ever so much. Oh, won't they be jealous, though!"

Women in Utah.

The census of 1870 of Utah shows a population for the Territory of a little less than 87,000. The male population was 44,121, and the female 42,665. The number of families, which is in Mormondom a pretty accurate measure of the number of women, was 17,210. The number of houses was 18,290, which may still more nearly approximate the number of women. It must be remembered the girls marry very young, and if by women are meant those above eighteen years of age, 18,000 in 1870 is an ample estimate. The increase in the Territory has not been great since 1870, and the immigration has been largely of miners, so that it must be considered extremely doubtful if there are at the present time 23,000 women above eighteen years old in Utah.

Origin of the Indians.

The origin of the American Indians has long been an insoluble mystery. Various theories have been devised to account for the peopling of the continent. There is the theory which assumes that a party of Tartars skated across Behring's straits in the remote past, and being compelled by a sudden thaw to abandon the idea of returning, took up a permanent residence here, and proceeded to supply the continent with a population of red men of assorted varieties. Hypothetical Japanese are also said to have drifted across the Pacific in a disabled junk, and we are asked to believe that their descendants are the straight-eyed and copper colored savages. Years ago, an ingenious traveler discovered a tribe of Indians addicted to speaking Welsh.

In October, 1874, Mr. Eisinger was one of a party of United States troops which captured a band of Cheyenne Indians. Confident that no civilized person could understand their jargon, the Cheyennes conversed loudly and freely. Mr. Eisinger overheard them, and, to his great surprise, found that he could understand everything they said. Their language was identical with his own, and on informing his commanding officer that he could understand Cheyenne, he obtained his discharge from the army and his appointment as interpreter. Subsequently he found that the Arapahoes and the Comanches spoke the same soft Graubundenian tongue, and he therefore believes that he has demonstrated that the Indians of the Southwest are neither more nor less than wandering children of the Swiss republic.

The whole question is as deeply buried in mystery as ever.

Prince Albert's Windsor Pigs.

A visitor to Queen Victoria's farm says: Passing from the bull stalls we came to the piggery where these beautiful small white pigs are bred, and where we saw breeding stock of all ages. This breed is remarkable for fineness, smallness of bone and offal, and for easy fattening, being moderately long bodied, round and well shaped, having very short dish faces, small, thin ears, little curling tails, full round hams, and a thin hide fairly haired. The pen, in which there were a number of pigs, was as clean as a parlor. We walked in, ladies and all, through the paved yard into the sleeping room, the grunters making way for us lazily. Here the inmates roused up and moved about in the deep straw as if expecting to be fed whenever they were disturbed. Several were so fat that they could no longer open their eyes; yet they seemed to have no difficulty in moving about. We saw sacks apparently stuffed with hay and sewed up lying about in the straw, and on inquiry, learned that they were pillows, one for each pig, for them to rest their heads upon when asleep—otherwise they are in danger of suffocation. They soon learn the use of the pillows, and then never neglect to lay their heads upon them if they can. The snouts of these pigs were just about at right angles to the "facial line," and certainly did not project much further than their ears, small as were the latter. The most extravagant picture of English prize pigs seemed to have in these their accurate counterparts.

A Touching Incident.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* says: A great city is full of painful incident. Not only do wealth, fashion and refinement find here their most conspicuous expression, but want and wretchedness stalk abroad in miserable guise, shocking the sensibilities of the humane, or hide away in cellars or garrets, where cold and starvation do their fearful work upon their victims. A touching case of maternal wretchedness and desperation has been brought to our notice. A Scandinavian woman whose husband is dead, whose health and heart are broken, and who is without home or friends (as she states in a note pinned to the blanket), laid her little baby—a bright, blue-eyed, lovely boy of four months—at the door of one of our elegant houses on Wabash avenue a short time since, with a note beseeching the lady of the house, of whom she had heard as "a kind hearted woman," not to send it to the foundling hospital, but if she could not keep it herself to secure for it a home with some other kind hearted person. The lady is herself large hearted enough to adopt the little one, but her own health forbids the assumption of the responsibility. She has kept it until now, hoping to find some one to adopt it, being anxious, if possible, to comply with the mother's wish.

Good Advice.

Encourage your county newspapers. Assist by kind words, prompt settlement of bills and encouragement to enterprise the editors of all the papers which are helping to herald improvements, great or small. There never was a newspaper, says an exchange, no matter how small or what its price, that was not worth more than the price asked for it. As light is to time, to growth and ripening of fruit, so is the press to thought and to progress. Some men are too poor to take a paper. No man is rich enough to do without one, and more if he can obtain them. Food for the stomach, food for the brain, are alike necessary to perfect growth. The editor who is encouraged will be a better editor next year than this, unless he be a snarling, selfish, growling, miserly, egotistical old bundle of cross-grained antagonisms, begotten in spite and at natural enmity with all the honest world. But such abnormal monstrosities are few. The ordinary editor is a man of brain, thought, power, intelligence. A student of life. A thinker. A sympathizer with his fellow men if they will permit him to grow to them.

Rheumatism in Horses.

Horses, as well as men, are frequently attacked with rheumatism, and we sometimes meet with cases of this description that require patience and perseverance to effect a cure. From my own experience in the treatment of this disease in the horse, says a correspondent, I know of no more reliable remedies than the following (though sometimes milder remedies will accomplish the same purpose): Have a seton inserted in the shoulder, and use some of the following liniment two or three times a day: Gum camphor, three ounces; alcohol, one and one-half pints; tincture of cantharides, two ounces; tincture of arnica, six ounces. Mix, and give internally two ounces of the following medicine morning and evening: Iodide of potassium, one ounce; tincture of colchilum, one ounce; water, fifteen ounces.

The Lucky Girl Will Get Him.

During leap year the girl who counts all the gray horses she sees, until she has got up to a hundred, will be married within a year, to the first gentleman with whom she shakes hands after counting the one hundredth horse. Every girl in Owego carries a memorandum book, that she may be sure to keep a correct record. One has already twenty-six, another eleven, and another, who only began yesterday, has seven. If somebody would bring a drove of a hundred gray horses to town to-day, what a shaking of hands would take place to-morrow.

SALT ON THE WALKS.—A correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: To throw salt upon snowy pavements is not merely a dirty and idle habit to save the trouble of scraping and sweeping, but it is one fraught with danger. Snow and salt when mixed together form a muddy liquid of the temperature of zero, or thirty-two degrees below the freezing point of water—a degree of cold long considered to be the lowest attainable, and it needs not to tell how dangerous must be the saturation of the shoes with such a liquid. The practice should not only be prohibited, but it should be made a penal offense.

HOW TO GROW FAT.—It is said that a pint of milk, taken every night just before retiring to rest, will soon make the thinnest figure plump. Here is a simple and pleasant means by which thin scraggy women may acquire plump rounded figures.

FOOLING WITH DYNAMITE.

Pounding it with an Ax and Making a Bonfire of it.

Thirty thousand pounds of dynamite are stored in Lowell, a suburb of St. Louis. The magazine is a small, detached, windowless house; and since the Bremerhaven disaster, a St. Louis correspondent of the *Sun* writes, this structure has been regarded with apprehension by the residents of the neighborhood. Mr. Julian, the agent in charge, made public tests of the explosive intended to allay the excitement. Dynamite or giant powder is finely powdered silex, or infusorial earth, saturated in three times its weight of nitro-glycerine. It was discovered three years ago by Alfred Nobel, a Swede, and, as generally made, resembles damp Graham flour. It explodes with a force seven and one-half times greater than the strongest blasting powder, and in effectiveness is often quite equal to nitro-glycerine itself. The generally accepted idea of the peril of handling it, so Mr. Julian says, is greatly exaggerated. He claims that neither light nor electricity, nor ordinary shocks can possibly explode it. In all the speculations concerning the Bremerhaven disaster, and the statement that clockwork struck the thirty-pound blow, none seem to have doubted that such blow was sufficient to have caused the explosion. Mr. Julian's theory is that there was a fulminate cap ready for explosion, and that a jar of the clockwork caused a premature blow.

In conducting the experiments Mr. Julian entered the storehouse with a lighted cigar in his mouth. The dynamite was piled in fifty pound boxes, each containing one hundred cylindrical rolls of dynamite, every roll being about eight inches long, and varying from three-quarters to an inch and one-half in diameter. These rows, called cartridges, were incased in heavy paper saturated with linseed oil to preserve the contents from moisture. The agent scared the spectators by throwing one of the boxes out of the door. It struck forcibly on the frozen ground. Thence it was taken to the edge of a cliff and dropped twenty feet on a rock. The box was shattered, and the cartridges flew around harmlessly. The dynamite was then gathered in a heap, and pounded by heavy blows with an ax. Next it was set on fire. The flame caught, slowly at first, rapidly afterwards, now on a little projection, then on a round surface, until the whole pile was burning with a fierce pink flame and intense brilliancy, and such great heat that no one could stand within a dozen feet of it. For several minutes it hissed and glowed, and then subsided, leaving a rock-like residue, which speedily hardened to the similitude of white quartz. Though the hissing was tremendous, and the light and heat overpowering, there was not the faintest explosion. Frozen dynamite was subjected to the same tests. Next an attempt was made to fire a stick of frozen dynamite with an ordinary miners' fuse and fulminating cap. The cap exploded, but the dynamite was only burst asunder and was found a couple of feet away in an unchanged condition. Three ounces, unfrozen, were then exploded in the open air with a fuse and fulminating cap. The concussion was very heavy. The points claimed as demonstrated were these: That dynamite, as ordinarily manufactured and sold in this country and Europe, cannot be exploded by a blow or shock; that when frozen it cannot be exploded at all; that when burned in the open air it is as harmless as a tallow dip; and that it is the safest of all the explodents.

Mr. Julian says that there are only two factories in the United States where dynamite is made, and the largest is in Drakeville, N. J., where more than three hundred tons a year are prepared. The silurious earth used is brought from Germany, and it will absorb and retain only about three times its own weight of nitro-glycerine. When more than this percentage is used it is apt to leak out of the packages, and, collecting in drops, becomes a source of great danger. For this reason great care is used not to exceed the limit of seventy-five per cent. Mr. Julian also said that two thousand pounds of dynamite were burned in a warehouse in Jersey City a short time ago. There was no explosion, although the fact of the storage of the stuff in a crowded city was doubtless unknown to the authorities.

A Story of Retrenchment.

A joke is told by a Brooklyn paper about Custom House Inspector John F. Ames. Being a practical man, when notified that his salary had been reduced ten per cent., he resolved to bridge the difficulty by retrenchment. That evening he held a council with Mrs. Ames, and presented his resolution for her indorsement. It so happened that the lady had planned to buy a new dress on the following day, and had also determined upon her choice of materials. Mr. Ames suggested the selection of goods that should cost ten per cent. less than the kind decided upon. Mrs. Ames didn't fancy that sort of economy, so she voted "No" on the resolution, and temporarily deferred her purchase.

The next morning Mr. Ames' coffee was very weak. (He has a passion for strong Java.) It was barely half sweetened, and just tinged with skimmed milk. Mrs. Ames explained that she was saving the cream to sell, and had reduced the allowance of coffee and sugar ten per cent. The head of the house missed his sirloin, but he got a solid round steak; "it was ten per cent. cheaper." But the worst was to come. After a supper served on the ten per cent. basis, Mr. Ames retired. He particularly enjoys a soft couch, and looks the picture of contentment when well tucked in beneath plenty of bed covering. His discomfiture may be imagined when he found the wonted feather bed replaced by a straw mattress, and the usual covering by blankets that "were short at both ends," leaving his feet and shoulders exposed. He remonstrated, but the good lady was inexorable. She "must economize." The next day she exchanged her husband's last box of Flor del Fumars for two boxes of vile things that a street gamin would turn up his nose at. "They'll go so much further, you know," was her excuse. Then Mr. Ames went into an executive session to consider the matter of retrenchment. In what new light the subject was presented to his mind will probably never be made public, but the executive committee himself makes the following report: "My wife got the dress she wanted, and my board and lodging got back to the old standard."

Leap Year Parties.

Louisiana, Mo., leads in the leap year festivities. The young ladies of the Harmonica club gave a centennial leap year hop January 1st. The young gentlemen were invited by the ladies and requested to assemble at a certain dry goods store, where the girls called at the appointed hour and escorted them in an omnibus to the hall. Instead of gentlemen rushing around with pencil in hand to mark engagements on the programmes the order of the evening was reversed and the fair damsels besieged their gentlemen guests, calling for their cards and engaging their partners for the different dances. When the intermission for refreshments arrived, fair ladies were to be seen leading brave men to the oyster supper. Supper was served under the hall, where the girls showed true leap year grit by paying for the boys' supper. The gentlemen wore their coats pinned back, and were addressed as "miss," while the bewitching ladies assumed the role of "mister." It was altogether an enjoyable affair, and conducted throughout in genuine leap year style.

GATHERING WILD HAY.—The wild hay gathered from strips of soil on the Alps is very valuable from its excellent quality and delicious aroma. This harvest endangers life and limb. The haymakers are shod with iron and secured by ropes. One man can secure a hundred weight of hay in a day, climbing thousands of feet and bringing it down in a net slung to the shoulder. The hay of the valleys is insufficient for the maintenance of Alpine cattle, and of inferior quality, therefore the herdsman perils his own life for the good of his stock.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Jonathan Earle, treasurer of the New Brunswick and Norfolk Hosiery Co., of New Brunswick, N. J., swindled the company out of $142,000, and when found out turned over his own property to that amount....The Northampton (Mass.) bank was robbed by the men who gagged the family of the cashier, although the first dispatches stated that the robbers were obliged to leave empty-handed. It now transpires that they took $670,000 in securities, much of which is not negotiable....The Treasury department destroyed $554,080 in greenbacks, being eighty per cent. of the new national bank currency issued during January. This leaves the outstanding greenback circulation $371,273,140......War is imminent between Guatemala and San Salvador. Both countries are arming......Four men were arrested on the eastward-bound express from Chicago, while forcing an entrance into the express car, the safe of which contained $400,000 in currency and bullion.

The revolutionists of Hayti have taken possession of the town of Jacmel......Cienfuegos is said to have been pillaged by Cuban insurgents......Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, one of Connecticut's representatives in the House, died in Washington......A dynamite factory exploded in Baltimore, several firemen being injured by falling walls....It is now considered certain that the Boston defaulter Winslow took passage for Holland, with which country the United States has no treaty......The English explorer, Capt. R. L. Cameron, has succeeded in reaching the west coast of Africa, after a laborious journey across the country.

Smith N. Hawes, recently city treasurer of Covington, Ky., acknowledges his accounts are short $16,000......Great excitement was created in Greenpoint, N. Y., by the finding of a man's head wrapped in newspaper. During the day it was identified as W. W. Simmons, a triphammer axle maker, who had been missing for two days. Subsequently a man named Fuchs, who had been helper to Simmons in his work, was arrested, and on his house being searched the multilated remains were found stowed away in pails and boxes. Fuchs confessed the murder, saying he was instigated by the criminal intimacy between Simmons and Mrs. Fuchs......Patrick Gartland and wife were found near their farm, south of Rockfort, Ill., frozen to death. They had been marketing during the day, and started home in an open wagon, both probably under the influence of liquor......John Stellwagen, the private banker of Buffalo, N. Y., who was obliged to suspend payment, was so mortified that he committed suicide by drowning.

Drouth continues in the tobacco districts of Cuba......The Scotch National Rifle Association has accepted the American challenge for the championship of the world......The books of the New York immigration office show that only 84,560 immigrants arrived at that port in 1875, against 140,041 in 1874......The State bank report of Massachusetts shows 180 savings banks, 720,634 depositors, with deposits amounting to $237,843,963.21....The second trial of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of little Mabel Young in a church tower, has begun in Boston. There was much difficulty in securing a jury......John Lipps, a German, residing in Sedanville, Ohio, was arrested for outraging his own daughter, sixteen years of age......By the burning of the house of David Skidmore, at Deer Park, L. I., Mr. Skidmore, Fleet Weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Wright were burned to death......The eight-oared race between Harvard and Yale will take place at Springfield, Mass., June 30th.

The aggregate assessed value of the real estate offered at auction for arrears of taxes in 1875, in the District of Columbia, was $32,486,827, or nearly thirty-three per cent. of all the real estate in the district......Serious and bloody feuds are announced as having occurred among the tribes on the Scinde frontier in India. The *Times* of India fears a general rising throughout Beloochistan. It is reported that the Indian government contemplates occupying Khelat and deposing the Khan.....The Rhode Island House of Representatives has passed a bill taxing the land of colleges, churches and charitable institutions, but exempting the buildings actually used for such purpose.....The Boston *News* has suspended, in consequence of Winslow's forgeries......Fifteen of the whisky ring in Indianapolis, Ind., were sentenced to prison for terms of from six months to three years......Silas Wilder, a resident of East Lyndon, Vt., killed his father and mother with an ax, and then cut his wife's throat. He then hung himself. His wife was alive at latest date......The national debt was reduced $1,599,000 during January.

A dispatch from Lisbon announces that the Chamber of Peers has voted the abolition of slavery in St. Thomas and Gulf of Guinea....The captains of the Oxford (Eng.) boat clubs refused the challenge of the American Intercollegiate Rowing Association, because the date is inconvenient......A speedy eruption of Mount Vesuvius is expected......The gale of February 2d extended over the entire country, and did much damage—unroofing houses, blowing down buildings and chimneys, with considerable loss of life. A number of church steeples were also blown down......A stage line has been opened from Cheyenne to the Black Hills......Italy will send nearly four hundred tons of materials to the Centennial......The Prince of Montenegro received a Turkish envoy coldly, and declined to consider his request that the Montenegrins be detained from joining the insurgents.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The bill to confirm pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants was passed by a vote of forty-four to nine. Several amendments were attempted, but all failed, and the bill passed as originally presented. The bill provides that all pre-emption and homestead entries, or entries in compliance with any law of the United States, of the public lands, made in good faith by actual settlers upon tracts of land of not more than 160 acres each, within the limits of any land grant prior to the time when notice of withdrawal of the lands embraced in such grant was received at the local land office of the district in which such lands are situated, or after their restoration to market by order of the general land office, and where the pre-emption and homestead laws have been complied with and proper proofs thereof have been made by the parties holding such tracts or parcels, they shall be confirmed and patents for the same shall issue to the parties entitled thereto.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill relating to the Centennial celebration of American independence, and recommended its passage. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to elect the President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people. Also a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to elect United States Senators by direct vote of the people. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Loga (Rep.), of Illinois, reported from the committee on military affairs the Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the United States army. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. Bogy early in the session, authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tenders and national bank notes. Placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Mr. Hamilton (Rep.), of Texas, from the committee on public lands, reported adversely on various petitions and the joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking the passage of a law to give soldiers in the late war $200 in money in lieu of bounties, and the committee was discharged from their further consideration. The papers were referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported back the concurrent resolution, proposing a common mint of money and accounts between the United States and Great Britain, with reasons why it should be passed, and asked that the whole subject be printed and recommitted to the committee on finance. It was so ordered.

HOUSE.

Mr. Clark (Dem.), of Missouri, from the post-office committee, called up the bill regulating postage on third-class mail matter. It provides that all mailable matter of the third-class, referred to in sections 3,879 and 3,911 of the revised statutes, may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package, and that the postage thereon shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof. After some little discussion the bill was passed without a division of the House.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, from the committee on post-offices and post-roads, reported a bill to amend section 3,893 and 3,894, providing penalties for the sending of obscene matter through the mails. The bill was criticised severely by the House, several members claiming that injustice to innocent persons would result from the carrying out of its provisions. The bill was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Douglas (Dem.), of Virginia, from the committee on patents, reported a bill to amend section 190[illegible] of the revised statutes prohibiting officers, clerks, or employees of any of the offices of the government acting as counsel, attorney, or agent, or being interested in any firm for prosecuting either claims or patents, application for which was pending while they were such clerks, or employees. Also, that any government officer recognizing such person in any such application shall be, *ispe facto*, discharged from the service. Passed.

A personal encounter took place between Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, and Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, during a dicussion on the West Point appropriation bill, during which Mr. Cox was called to order and apologized for an offensive expression used. Mr. Hamilton's amendment to the bill making the pay of cadets $540, without additional rations, was agreed to. All other amendments, either in regard to cadets or professors, were voted down.

Mr. Singleton (Dem.), of Mississippi, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. It appropriates $922,847. It fixes the pay of the minister to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia at $14,000; to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, Japan, and China at $10,000; to Italy at $3,000; to Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Venezuela, and the Hawaiian islands at $6,500; to Chili and Bolivia (one mission) at $6,500; to Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia (one mission) at $6,500; to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Uruguay (one mission) at $6,500; to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua (one mission) at $10,000; and to Liberia at $4,000.

Mr. Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, a bill to revise and simplify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce taxation. The bill reduces the duty on wool about half, and woolen manufactures proportionally. Tea and coffee are put back at duties of four and ten cents. This, if adopted, will give a revenue of about $18,000,000. In some of the most important articles put on the free list in the bill are soda ash and the salts of soda. These articles are essential to the manufacture of soap and glass, and to the processes of bleaching, dyeing and oil refining.

Duties on most irons are reduced to an average of about thirty per cent.; pig iron falling from $7 to $5 per ton, and scrap from $6 to $4. Copper is reduced from five to two cents per pound. Bar and block tin, now free, a duty of three cents a pound.

Mr. Wilshire (Dem.), of Arkansas, a bill for the free transmission through the mails of all documents printed by authority of Congress.

In the Military Appropriation bill the pay of the cadets at West Point was fixed at $540 per annum without rations.

Mr. Pierce (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the committee on commerce, reported the bill granting an American register to the Hawaiian bark Arctic. Opposition to the bill as adverse to public policy was expressed, but the bill passed.

The House took up the proposed amendment to the constitution reported from the judiciary committee, which is, that "no person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President, shall ever again be eligible to said office.

To this propositon Mr. Frye (Rep.), of Maine, offered the following as a substitute:

From and after the fourth day of March, in the year 1885, the term of office of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be six years, and any person having been elected to and held the office of President, or who for two years has held such office, shall be ineligible to a re-election.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Knott, of Kentucky, New, of Indiana, Frye, of Maine, McCrary, of Iowa, Caulfield, of Illinois, Lawrence, of Ohio, and Harrison, of Illinois.

Taking Toll.

A gentleman of an autobiographic turn relates how he was instructed in the custom of taking toll by a sprightly widow, during a moonlight sleigh-ride with a merry party. He says:

The lively widow L. sat in the same sleigh, under the same buffalo robe, with me.

"Oh! oh! don't, don't!" she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, at the same time catching me by the arm and turning her veiled face towards me, while her little eyes twinkled through the moonlight,

"Don't what?" I asked. "I'm not doing anything."

"Well, but I thought you were going to take toll," replied the widow.

"Toll!" I rejoined. "What's that?"

"Well, I declare!" cried the widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells, "you pretend you don't know what toll is!"

"Indeed I don't, then," I said, laughing; "explain, if you please."

"You never heard, then," said the widow, most provokingly—"you never heard that when we are on a sleigh-ride the gentlemen always, that is, sometimes—when they cross a bridge claim a kiss, and call it toll. But I never pay it."

I said that I had never heard of it before; but when we came to the next bridge I claimed the toll, and the widow's struggles to hold the veil over her face were not enough to tear it. At last the veil was removed, her round, rosy face was turned directly towards mine, and in the clear light of a frosty moon the toll was taken, for the first time in my experience. Soon we came to a long bridge, with several arches; the widow said it was of no use to resist a man who would have his own way, so she paid the toll without a murmur.

"But you won't take toll for every arch, will you?" she said, so archly that I could not fail to exact all my dues; and that was the beginning of my courtship.

A Lady One Hundred and Three.

The Reading (Pa.) *Times* asserts that Mrs. Mary Schnebly, who lives near Hagerstown, Md., was born on the fifteenth of February, 1772. It says: Unlike very aged persons, she has no wrinkles in her face or on her hands, nor has the weight of years caused her form to droop, but she stands and sits perfectly straight, uses none of the common artificial aids in walking, moving about freely and unassisted. She was married to Col. David Schnebly in 1794, and they lived together just fifty years, and without issue. She was invited by Rev. Mrs. McCauley, of Reading, who is connected with her by marriage, to pay her a visit and to remain a day or two to rest herself on her way to the Centennial exhibition, which she proposes to attend if her life is spared. To this Mrs. Schnebly replied that when she made the trip she intended going to Philadelphia without stopping anywhere.

German Ironclads Coming.

A German ironclad fleet will visit American ports this year. It had been determined by the German authorities, even previous to the appearance last June of the Franklin and the Alaska in German waters, to return the visit of the Miantonomah and the Augusta, which took place in 1866, and hence, should not preventive circumstances arise, our Centennial will be honored with the presence of several German men-of-war. It is as yet undecided whether the Crown Prince will accompany the fleet.

A BOX OF GROCERIES FREE to every subscriber is what the publishers of *The Housekeeper* offer in our advertising columns. Messrs. Wingate & Co. will do just what they promise. It is the best chance for agents ever offered, as no good housekeeper who sees the box would fail to subscribe. Read the advertisement. *

The ladies will find Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), the best of all soaps for general washing, from blankets to laces. It is pure, uniform, saves time and clothes. *

A Remarkable Professional Success.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land.—*Missouri (St. Louis) Republican.*

A Costly Republic.

When the insurrection in the island of Cuba broke out in October, 1868, there were on the island:

Regulars of all arms	15,200
The annual arrivals from Spain since that date, as per figures from books of consignees in Havana, have been as follows:	
In 1869	20,450
In 1870	11,283
In 1871	15,899
In 1872	9,260
In 1873	12,536
In 1874	8,112
In 1875 (as above)	27,940
Total to Dec. 20, 1875	120,689

A Neglect.

Some time ago two London thieves put in practice a plan of robbing a jeweler which had been described in a story in a popular periodical—a piece of pure invention. The jeweler was furious (he lost $40,000, so it was excusable), and wrote to the editor of the magazine, asking him if it was his mission to instruct thieves in new ways of plundering the public. "My dear sir," replied the editor, blandly, "if you had taken in my periodical (which I hope in future you will do), you would have been put upon your guard. This comes of neglecting the claims of literature."

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, salt rheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the Vegetine is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.

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Milch Cows	20 00 @ 85 00
Hogs–Live	08 @ 08
Dressed	08¼ @ 1 ⅜
Sheep	05½ @ 07¼
Lambs	— @ —
Cotton–Middling	13 @ 13⅛
Flour–Extra Western	5 30 @ 6 00
State Extra	5 35 @ 5 75
Wheat–Red Western	1 05 @ 1 05
No. 2 Spring	1 19 @ 1 19
Rye–State	88 @ 91
Barley–State	81 @ 95
Barley–Malt	1 25 @ 1 25
Oats–Mixed Western	47 @ 47½
Corn–Mixed Western	63 @ 65
Hay, per cwt	60 @ 1 10
Straw, per cwt	70 @ 1 20
Hops....75's–12 @19 ....olds	04 @ 08
Pork–Mess	21 00 @ 21 25
Lard	12⅝ @ 12⅝
Fish–Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00 @ 29 00
No. 2, new	14 00 @ 13 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	5 00 @ 6 00
Herring, Scaled, per box	25 @ 25
Petroleum–Crude	08⅛ @ 08¾ Refined, 14¾
Wool–California Fleece	26 @ 32
Texas "	20 @ 33
Australian "	38 @ 40
Butter–State	20 @ 36
Western Dairy	20 @ 25
Western Yellow	18 @ 20
Western Ordinary	16 @ 18
Pennsylvania Fine	28 @ 30
Cheese–State Factory	07½ @ 13¾
State Skimmed	04 @ 07
Western	05¼ @ 12
Eggs–State	20 @ 20
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1 17 @ 1 37½
Rye–State	91 @ 93
Corn–Mixed	58 @ 64
Barley–State	84 @ 84
Oats–State	38 @ 50
BUFFALO.	
Flour	6 00 @ 8 00
Wheat–No. 1 Spring	1 28 @ 1 38
Corn–Mixed	49 @ 49
Oats	37 @ 38
Rye	77 @ 77
Barley	71 @ 95
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton–Low Middlings	12⅝ @ 12⅝
Flour–Extra	8 75 @ 8 75
Wheat–Red Western	1 40 @ 1 40
Rye	80 @ 85
Corn–Yellow	57 @ 61
Oats–Mixed	44 @ 46
Petroleum	08 @ 08¾
PHILADELPHIA.	
Beef Cattle–Extra	05 @ 07½
Sheep	05½ @ 07
Hogs–Dressed	10 @ 11¼
Flour–Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @ 6 62½
Wheat–Red Western	1 05 @ 1 56
Rye	86 @ 87
Corn–Yellow	55 @ 59
Mixed	56 @ 58
Oats–Mixed	41 @ 42
Petroleum–Crude	11⅛ @ 12 Refined, 14¾
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